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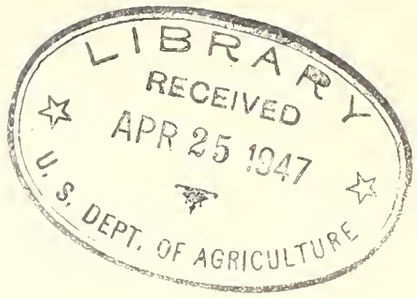

THE MARKET REPORTER

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VOLUME IV

JULY–DECEMBER

1921

United States Department of Agriculture
Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates
Washington, D. C.

CORRECTIONS.

Page 5, July 2: In the "Wool Consumption Report for May," four numbers in the column "Total, Jan. to May, 1921," should be corrected. For "Grade not stated: Domestic" the quantity manufactured, in thousands of pounds, should be 21,101 instead of 17,110, and for "Foreign" 15,702 instead of 11,380; for "Total, Domestic" 96,773 instead of 92,782 and for "Foreign" 98,112 instead of 93,790.

Page 21, July 9: In the "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation for May" the number of cattle inspected in May, 1921, was 569,979 instead of 559,979, which makes the total Jan. 1–May 31, 1921, 2,997,541 instead of 2,987,541.

Page 68, July 30: In the table "Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection during June" the number of cattle slaughtered at "All other establishments" should be 221,880 instead of 221,858. This changes the total for June, 1921, to 640,186 instead of 640,164, and for the 12 months ending June, 1921, to 8,179,572 instead of 8,169,550. The number of swine slaughtered at "All other establishments" should be 1,824,180 instead of 1,824,202. This changes the total for June, 1921, to 3,618,152 instead of 3,618,174, and for the 12 months ending June, 1921, to 37,702,866 instead of 37,702,888.

Page 84, Aug. 6: In the table "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation for June," the inspected slaughter of cattle for June, 1921, should be 640,186 instead of 640,164, which makes the total for Jan. 1–June 30, 1921, number 3,637,727 instead of 3,627,705. The inspected slaughter of hogs during the period Jan. 1–June 30, 1921, was 21,088,973 instead of 21,088,995.

Page 131, Aug. 27: In the item "Wool Imports at Two Ports" the imports at Philadelphia should be 1,304 bales instead of 10,304 bales.

Page 146, Sept. 3: In the table "Receipts, Shipments and Local Slaughter" the shipments of cattle and calves from Sioux City should be 11,295 instead of 811,295, and the total shipments 128,432 instead of 928,432.

Page 148, Sept. 3: In the note appearing below the table "Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection during July," the inspections of lard prepared at all establishments should read 131,511,233 lbs. instead of 31,511,233 lbs.

Page 165, Sept. 10: In the "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation for July" the inspected slaughter of cattle for Jan. 1–July 31, 1921, should read 4,216,755 instead of 4,206,733, and of hogs for the same period 23,909,589 instead of 23,909,611.

Page 187, Sept. 17: In the table "Carload Shipments of Fruits and Vegetables in August," the dates at the head of the third column are transposed. Under "August" the first column should be "1921" and the second column "1920." The number of cars of sweet potatoes shipped from Alabama in August, 1920, should read 156 instead of 0, and from California 16 instead of 172.

Page 213, Oct. 1: In the "Statistical Report of the Live Stock and Meat Situation for August" the inspected slaughter of cattle for the period Jan. 1–Aug. 31, 1921, should read 4,897,174 instead of 4,887,152, and of hogs for the same period 26,440,048 instead of 26,440,070.

Page 217, Oct. 1: In the table "Carlot Shipments of Cantaloupes," under the heading "To Sept. 17," the first column should read 1921 and the last column 1920.

Page 228, Oct. 8: In the table "Stocker and Feeder Shipments" under "Hogs," the number 1,866 opposite "Wisconsin" should be omitted. This number is not included in the total.

Page 229, Oct. 8: In the table "Animals Slaughtered under Federal Inspection during August," the number of cattle slaughtered for the 8 months ending August, 1921, should read 4,897,174 instead of 4,907,174, and of calves for the same period 2,626,022 instead of 2,526,022.

Page 235, Oct. 8: In the item "Ocean Freight Rates on Grain and Flour Reduced," the fifth line from the end, the differential on flour should be 5¢. instead of 55¢.

Page 240, Oct. 8: In the table accompanying the article "Good Outlook for Spain's Crop of Jordan and Valencia Almonds," the numbers in the last line were transposed. Total exports for 1920 should read 5,028,693 and exports to the United States for that year should read 2,521,078.

Page 355, Dec. 3: In the table "Stocker and Feeder Shipments," the totals for sheep should read 63,825 instead of 36,825.

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THE MARKET REPORTER

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Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates

WASHINGTON, D. C. JULY 2, 1921. VOL. 4, NO. 1.

HAY PRICES DROP STEADILY DURING CROP YEAR.

Lowest Levels of the 1920–21 Season Now Prevailing—Movement to Market Much Lighter than Usual.

The price trend of both wild and tame hay for the 1920–21 crop year has been steadily downward. The heaviest decline has been in timothy prices and has amounted to approximately $19 per ton or almost 50% of the selling price at the beginning of the crop year.

The new crop of timothy came on to the market when the average price of No. 1 timothy at 15 of the principal markets was about $42 per ton. Prices began to decline sharply almost immediately and the descent was not checked until about the middle of August when the average price had declined $9 per ton. There was a reaction of about $2 per ton during September, but the average price had again declined to $32.50 about Oct. 1 where it remained with slight fluctuations during October and November. From Dec. 1 until the present time the trend has been steadily downward and prices have now reached the lowest level of the crop year at about $23.25 per ton.

ALFALFA PRICES FOLLOWED TIMOTHY.

With the exception of the month of July, 1920, alfalfa prices have followed closely the trend of timothy prices but upon a lower level. The spread between timothy and alfalfa was about $2 per ton near the beginning of the season but has gradually narrowed until it is now only about $1 per ton. Alfalfa has not declined over quite so large a range as timothy, the maximum decline being about $11 per ton compared with $19 for timothy. Alfalfa prices also are at practically the lowest point of the season.

Prairie prices have also declined but over a narrower range than either timothy or alfalfa. From the high point of $23 in August to the low point of $14.50 in February the range was only $8.50 per ton. Compared with the selling price, however, the decline was as severe as for the other hays. Considering the cost of marketing, the returns to the producer were probably the lowest as the market price of prairie at the low point was in many instances less than cost of baling and freight and selling charges.

There are a number of causes which contributed to the decline, all of which are about equally important. The lack of demand from the southern and southeastern consuming sections which are usually heavy buyers was probably the first depressing

(Concluded on page 10, column 2.)

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A GLANCE AT THE MARKETS

The week's live-stock markets were featured by the widening of prices between the better and the more common grades of beef cattle, the poorer grades having slumped sharply. Hogs scored advances, while the better grades of lambs held steady. The fresh meat markets witnessed further price declines as the consumptive demand decreased to the lowest point so far this year. (p. 2.)

Wheat prices failed to respond to the crop deterioration reports, the net price gains for the week having been but slight. Corn markets were inactive. (p. 12.)

Fruit and vegetables markets were generally lower. Shipments for the week were far in excess of the shipments of the previous week and corresponding week a year ago. (p. 8.)

Butter markets held steady under good storing demand. Production, apparently, has passed its peak. Cheese markets were steady to firm. (p. 6.)

Hay markets experienced the "between season" dullness. Both demand and movement were very light. Feed markets continued sluggish, the weakness in bran featuring the week. (p. 11.)

Prices for spot cotton and for the futures slumped to new low levels for the season. (p. 14)

The wool consumption report for May appears in this issue. (p. 5.)

SURVEY SHOWS AMPLE STOCKS OF COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE.

Carryover into New Crop Year Expected—Negligible Export Demand Exists—Situation Reviewed.

A survey recently concluded by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates indicates ample stocks of cottonseed cake and meal in the hands of dealers. In fact the stocks are sufficient to warrant the expectation of a substantial carryover into the new crop year.

The use of cake and meal by mixed feed manufacturers has been greatly curtailed during the past year because of the extremely poor demand for prepared mixed feeds. The comparatively lower prices at which straight feeds were obtainable and the unusually large stocks of locally produced

(Concluded on page 13, column 2.)

BUREAU OF MARKETS AND BUREAU OF CROP ESTIMATES CONSOLIDATED.

On July 1 the Bureau of Markets and the Bureau of Crop Estimates of the U. S. Department of Agriculture were consolidated in accordance with an act of Congress passed at the last session of the Sixty-sixth Congress. The new bureau thus formed is to be known as the Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

WORLD WHEAT CROPS BEING WATCHED CLOSELY.

India's Short Crop May Upset Nice Balance Between Production and Consumption if Another Short Harvest Develops.

The world's production and consumptive requirements of wheat balance so nicely, when crops are generally good, that a short crop in one of the large producing countries is regarded with apprehension by the importers of Europe. Two short crops among the large producers would be a matter of grave concern, for this would mean radically higher prices and perhaps actual scarcity, unless the shortage should happen to be offset by greatly increased crops elsewhere. The possibility of Russia again becoming an exporter is not now considered.

Because of this nice balance of production and consumption, and particularly since European Governments have ceased control over wheat, the harvest season is being watched as it has not been since the signing of the armistice.

The Southern Hemisphere started the present calendar year with two good crops—namely, in Australia and in Argentina—which seemed to assure the importers of ample supplies for the remainder of the present crop year, which ends July 31.

INDIA HAS SHORT CROP.

India started the season's wheat harvest in the Northern Hemisphere, completing cutting in May; and the outcome was, as had been forecast, a short crop. India is not only out of the exporting list for the next 12 months but may and probably will be an importer. As long as the United States had prospects for a crop well above 850,000,000 bus., as compared with 787,000,000 last year, the importers of Europe were not greatly concerned over India's short crop. But with the winter wheat prospects in the United States cut down more than 50,000,000 bus. to a total of 578,000,000, as was estimated in the June report of the Bureau of Crop Estimates, and spring wheat conditions reduced by heat, drought, and rust, the importers will apprehensively watch the harvest in every country until the farthest north crop in Canada is finally secured. Canada's present brilliant prospects are the one bright spot, in the minds of European importers, that stands between moderate prices on one hand and high prices on the other; for crop conditions in all European countries are not entirely favorable.

Rumania, for example, which with its new boundaries should be a liberal exporter,

(Concluded on page 13, column 1.)

Live Stock and Meats

LOW-GRADE CATTLE SLUMP WHILE HOGS SCORE ADVANCES.

Better Cattle Grades and Lambs Hold Steady During Week—Receipts at Ten Markets Moderate.

(Chicago, East St. Louis, Kansas City, Omaha, and St. Paul.)

With the consumptive demand for fresh meats curtailed by hot weather, and with excessive supplies of low-grade grassy carcass beef at leading distributing centers causing an extremely dull and lower set of dressed markets, a moderate reduction in receipts of live cattle failed to prevent irregular declines on the less desirable grades during the week ending June 25. All cattle selling in the lower registers of the market reached new low levels for the year to date. In fact the market for such cattle went lower than it has at this season for a number of years.

With best corn feds holding comparatively steady, the price spread showed a further tendency to widen. This movement was particularly pronounced at Chicago where at the week end a gap of fully $3.50 per 100 lbs. separated the commonest light grass steers which were fit for carcass beef from the best dry-fed yearlings and handyweights.

ACTIVE DEMAND FOR HOGS.

Hogs, the average price of which dropped below the $8 mark at Chicago during the week previous, advanced sharply during the week under review as the result of an active general demand. This was true despite the fact that receipts were about equal to those of the week previous, exceeded somewhat those of the corresponding week a year ago, and were considerably above the 10-year average.

At Chicago, and Omaha particularly, the proportion of grassy packing sows, or "grass widows," as they are frequently referred to in trade parlance, increased materially, keeping the average weight around the year's high mark. A slight widening of the narrow price range between packing grades and choice corn-finished hogs was considered a forerunner of more marked discrimination in favor of the latter. The week's average price of packer and shipper droves of hogs at Chicago was $8.43, compared with $7.97 for the week previous.

Wide price swings marked the week's lamb trade. Fluctuations were more marked at Chicago than at most other western markets, killing grades selling there at the week-end as much as $1.50 to $2 below the week's high time, but about steady to 25¢ below the close of the week previous. Irregular distribution of supplies and inability to maintain early advances on dressed lambs had much to do with the erratic trend of live prices.

Receipts for the week at 10 markets totaled approximately 159,000 cattle, 574,000 hogs, and 200,000 sheep, compared with 171,551 cattle, 574,908 hogs, and 191,202 sheep the preceding week, and 189,546 cattle, 566,085 hogs, and 159,092 sheep the corresponding week a year ago.

Cattle.—A two-way trade showing irregular declines on low grade and grassy stock and, in the main, a well-sustained price list on choice corn-feds featured the week's cattle market. An extremely dull dressed beef trade with the lowest wholesale prices for some of the cheaper cuts of beef that have been recorded probably within a decade, together with gradual deterioration in the killing quality of cattle marketed, and an unusually limited outlet for stockers and feeders forcing the great bulk of the cattle offered into killer's hands, were influences which more than offset a reduction in receipts of over 12,000, as compared with the week previous, and of 30,000, as compared with the corresponding week a year ago.

The close found most killing classes selling at the three Missouri River markets under review steady to 25¢ lower than a week earlier. Chicago showed 10¢ to 25¢ declines on best dry-fed steers but in-between grades slumped mostly 25¢ to 50¢ both there and at St. Paul, while common and plain grassy steers were 50¢ to $1 lower at both these markets.

LOW PRICES REGISTERED.

For the first time this year a considerable number of steers fit for carcass beef sold below the $7 line at Chicago and the bulk landed between $7 and $8.50. Some common light grassers ranged downward to $5.50 and a number of thin and light, fleshed steers went to killers as canner and cutter material as low as $3 to $5. This was due largely to a lack of competition from stock cattle buyers for that kind.

Barring a few head of prime, 1,158-lb. steers at $9.25, Chicago's top for the week was $9.15 which was paid for some choice yearlings. One load of ripe, 1,283-lb. steers brought $9.10, and a load averaging 1,415 lbs. reached $9. Most of the well-finished long-fed cattle weighing upward of 1,400 lbs., however, sold at $8.35 to $8.75 with some strong weights good enough for any outlet, but too heavy to find favor, at $8.25. Up to Friday there was less discrimination against weight, where it was combined with quality, than in recent weeks.

Supplies of long-fed cattle, while gradually diminishing, are holding up better than was expected, many feeders apparently having refrained from disposing of such stock during the last 60 days in the hope that a scarcity of choice cattle would develop at this time or a little later.

Part of a load of yearlings brought $8.65 at Kansas City and the yearling top there in load-lots was $8.60. No heavy cattle, however, passed $8.35 on the market and the bulk of beef steers of all weights sold at $6.75 to $8.15. The season's first consignments of grass steers from Kansas pastures were reported at Kansas City.

(Concluded on page 4, column 1.)

CONSUMPTIVE DEMAND FOR FRESH MEATS DECREASES GREATLY.

Further Price Declines Registered at All Markets—Heavy Accumulations of Cheaper Cuts.

(Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Chicago.)

Following the weak and unsettled condition which existed at the close of the previous week, fresh meat prices suffered further declines at all markets during the week ending June 24. Extremely high temperatures and the beginning of the vacation season forced consumptive demand to the lowest point in recent months.

Demand was confined principally to veal, prime cuts of beef, and good and choice grades of lamb. These conditions resulted in heavy daily accumulations of chuck plates and round, common and medium grades of lamb and pork, accompanied by a demoralized situation near the close.

Beef.—Offerings of beef, while only moderate, were generally in excess of the uneven and narrow demand both at Chicago and eastern markets. Despite a heavy demand for ribs and loins the average price of carcass beef was lower than for the preceding week. This was due to an extremely limited outlet for chucks, plates, and rounds, and the very low prices necessary to move these less desired cuts.

BEEF PRICE SPREADS WIDENED.

The spread between common and choice grades of beef was further widened because of the increased offerings of common grades. Compared with the previous week's close, Boston declined 50¢ to 75¢ on both steers and cows. New York and Philadelphia lost 50¢ to $1 on steers, while cows were steady to 50¢ lower. Chicago declined 50¢ on steers, while cows were steady to $1 lower. Bulls were 50¢ to 75¢ lower at Chicago, while New York advanced 50¢ to $1. Philadelphia and Boston held steady throughout the week.

Demand for kosher meats was extremely light at all markets. Chucks and plates declined $2 to $3 at New York, $1 at Philadelphia, and 50¢ at Chicago. Kosher fores held steady at Boston.

Veal.—Under a fairly active demand moderate offerings of veal moved into market channels at prices practically unchanged from the previous week's close.

Lamb.—Except at New York, where an improved demand throughout the week had a strengthening effect on prices, the trend was mostly downward after Monday. Offerings were only moderate and consisted

DAILY AVERAGE WEIGHT AND COST OF HOGS FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Mon.		Tues.		Wed.		Thurs.		Fri.		Sat.		This wk.		Last wk.		1 yr. ago.	
	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.	Wt.	Cost.
Chicago	248	$8.30	238	$8.55	237	$8.54	241	$8.38	238	$8.55	279	$8.26	244	$8.43	239	$7.97	246	$15.06
E. St. Louis	191	8.52	198	8.83	197	8.64	199	8.52	202	8.63	221	8.51	199	8.64	201	8.00	201	15.59
Kansas City	226	7.97	215	8.35	217	8.45	218	8.26	222	8.40	216	8.46	219	8.26	215	7.66	214	15.14
Omaha	250	7.89	253	8.17	260	8.03	257	7.99	257	8.22	256	8.11	256	8.07	253	7.39	248	14.46
S. St. Paul	250	7.56	258	8.01	261	8.05	252	7.82	259	7.88	249	7.87	259	7.87	253	7.49	.....	.....

The above prices are computed on packer and shipper purchases.

RECEIPTS, SHIPMENTS, AND LOCAL SLAUGHTER FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

Markets.	Cattle and calves.			Hogs.			Sheep.		
	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.	Receipts.	Shipments.	Local slaughter.
Chicago	69,415	17,437	51,978	171,507	31,102	140,405	72,858	5,122	67,735
East St. Louis	17,100	5,239	6,560	55,082	16,074	35,025	21,163	4,477	12,662
Indianapolis[1]	9,656	5,436	4,531	56,567	23,443	33,590	3,904	1,546	1,825
Kansas City	33,343	11,051	21,038	45,075	5,626	39,801	20,389	1,210	19,449
Oklahoma City	4,747	871	3,889	5,513	392	5,610	146	132	17
Omaha	27,886	7,046	20,840	75,562	12,969	62,593	45,814	11,557	34,257
St. Joseph[1]	8,441	1,651	6,598	42,744	2,384	40,211	16,234	150	15,631
St. Paul	16,333	4,714	11,355	36,288	5,219	30,854	3,842	968	2,433
Sioux City	10,376	3,721	5,927	49,293	14,276	34,317	2,497	1,243	1,234
Wichita[1]	1,896	1,198	831	5,631	150	5,224	306	277	47
Total	199,193	58,364	133,547	543,262	111,635	427,630	187,153	26,682	155,091
Previous week	205,527	75,492	123,518	474,428	124,938	346,654	184,914	47,945	136,518

[1] Week ending Friday, June 24.

largely of common and medium grades of spring lambs. These grades, under a forced demand, moved at a wide difference in price compared with the few better grades offered. Compared with a week ago Boston was steady on spring lamb while yearling type declined $2 to $4, Philadelphia lost $4 on the lower grades and held steady on the better grades of spring lamb. New York advanced $3 on spring lamb and $3 to $5 on yearling type, while Chicago was steady on the better grades of spring lamb and unevenly lower on the poorer grades.

Mutton.—Offerings of mutton were comparatively light at all markets. The supply at Chicago consisted largely of handyweights which sold at prices steady with a week ago. The few handyweights offered at eastern markets sold at strong to higher prices. Good and medium grades gained $1 to $3 at New York and held steady at other eastern markets. Common grades were $1 to $2 lower.

Pork.—With fairly liberal offerings of pork at all markets and because of the stagnant demand due to warmer weather, prices moved sharply downward. Compared with a week ago loins declined $2 to $3 at Boston and $1 to $2 at the other markets. Other pork cuts declined $1 to $2 at eastern markets while Chicago was mostly steady.

STOCKER AND FEEDER SHIPMENTS.

Week ending Friday, June 24.

	Cattle and calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Market origin:			
Chicago	4,079	17	2,679
East St. Louis	1,752	413	437
Indianapolis	988	347	450
Kansas City	5,625	283	1,292
Oklahoma City	500	.....	132
Omaha	1,772	.....	2,948
St. Joseph	633	.....	210
St. Paul	3,121	1,219	75
Sioux City	1,784	77	1,243
Wichita	356	150	.....
Total	20,610	2,506	9,475
Previous week[1]	23,569	10,452	9,474
Same week last year[2]	41,565	5,692	28,833
State destination:			
Illinois	2,331	524	236
Indiana	1,731	347	602
Iowa	4,634	622	3,000
Kansas	1,403	298	490
Kentucky	36	.....	204
Maryland	27	.....	.....
Michigan	353	.....	595
Minnesota	1,173	431	425
Missouri	2,636	163	545
Montana	74	.....	.....
Nebraska	1,811	.....	1,320
New Jersey	20	121	.....
New Mexico	30	.....	.....
New York	61	.....	489
North Dakota	79	.....	.....
Ohio	1,882	.....	632
Oklahoma	640	.....	132
Pennsylvania	511	.....	.....
South Dakota	217	.....	.....
Tennessee	.....	.....	237
Utah	31	.....	.....
Vermont	37	.....	.....
Virginia	129	.....	.....
West Virginia	709	.....	338
Wyoming	22	.....	.....
Cuba	24	.....	209
Total	20,610	2,506	9,475

[1] Including Ft. Worth. [2] Not including Wichita.

Wool Imports at Three Ports.

Imports of wool at three Atlantic ports during the week ending June 25 were as follows: New York, 698,121 lbs.; Philadelphia, 79,097 lbs.; Boston, 371,700 lbs.

LIVE STOCK PRICES, TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.	East St. Louis.	Kansas City.	Omaha.	St. Paul.
HOGS.					
Top	$8.95	$8.05	$8.70	$8.70	$8.25
Bulk of sales	8.25– 8.85	8.75– 8.90	8.40– 8.65	8.00– 8.60	7.75– 8.00
Heavy (250 lbs. up), medium-choice	8.45– 8.80	8.35– 8.80	8.20– 8.60	8.10– 8.40	7.60– 8.00
Medium (200–250 lbs.), common-choice	8.70– 8.90	8.60– 8.95	8.40– 8.70	8.20– 8.65	7.75– 8.25
Light (150–200 lbs.), common-choice	8.75– 8.95	8.50– 8.90	8.25– 8.70	8.25– 8.70	8.00– 8.25
Light lights (130–150 lbs.), common-choice	8.50– 8.90	8.40– 8.80	8.15– 8.60	.....	.....
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), smooth	7.75– 8.30	7.25– 7.75	7.60– 7.90	7.60– 8.00	7.25– 7.50
Packing sows (250 lbs. up), rough	7.50– 7.75	6.75– 7.25	6.75– 7.10	7.00– 7.60	7.00– 7.25
Pigs (150 lbs. down), common-choice	8.15– 8.65	7.75– 8.75	.....	.....	.....
Stock pigs (130 lbs. down)	.....	7.50– 8.50	7.25– 8.25	7.75– 8.25	8.25– 8.75
CATTLE.					
Beef steers:					
Medium and heavy (1,100 lbs. up)—					
Choice and prime	8.25– 8.75	8.00– 8.50	7.40– 8.40	7.60– 8.50	.....
Good	7.75– 8.25	7.40– 8.00	7.10– 7.75	7.25– 7.60	7.25–7.75
Medium	7.00– 7.75	6.25– 7.40	6.65– 7.25	6.85– 7.25	6.50– 7.25
Common	6.00– 7.00	5.75– 6.25	5.50– 6.65	6.00– 6.85	5.50– 6.50
Light weight (1,100 lbs. down)—					
Choice and prime	8.35– 8.85	8.00– 9.00	7.90– 8.60	8.00– 8.75	.....
Good	7.90– 8.35	7.50– 8.00	7.15– 7.85	7.40– 8.00	7.50– 8.00
Medium	7.00– 7.90	6.25– 7.50	6.40– 7.10	6.75– 7.40	6.50– 7.50
Common	5.25– 7.00	5.50– 6.25	5.00– 6.35	5.50– 6.75	5.25– 6.50
Butcher cattle:					
Heifers, common-choice	4.25– 8.00	5.25– 9.00	4.00– 7.35	4.50– 7.85	4.25– 7.00
Cows, common-choice	3.75– 6.00	3.50– 5.75	3.25– 6.00	4.00– 6.40	3.25– 6.00
Bulls, bologna and beef	3.50– 5.75	3.25– 6.00	3.10– 5.35	3.25– 6.40	2.75– 5.00
Canners and cutters:					
Cows and heifers	1.50– 3.75	1.00– 4.00	1.75– 3.25	1.50– 4.00	1.00– 3.00
Canner steers	2.25– 3.00	2.50– 3.75	2.25– 3.75	2.50– 4.00	1.50– 3.00
Veal calves:					
Light and medium weight, medium-choice	7.50– 9.50	6.25– 8.50	6.00– 8.50	6.75– 9.75	4.50– 8.00
Heavy weight, common-choice	3.75– 7.50	4.00– 8.50	3.50– 7.50	4.50– 8.25	3.50– 6.50
Feeder steers:					
1,000 lbs. up, common-choice	6.00– 7.50	5.00– 6.50	5.75– 7.25	6.00– 7.50	5.00– 6.50
750–1,000 lbs., common-choice	5.75– 7.35	4.50– 6.25	5.40– 7.00	5.50– 7.25	4.00– 6.25
Stocker cattle:					
Steers, common-choice	4.00– 7.10	3.00– 6.00	3.25– 6.50	4.25– 7.00	3.50– 6.25
Cows and heifers, common-choice	2.75– 5.50	2.50– 5.00	2.65– 5.65	3.00– 5.75	2.00– 5.00
Calves—					
Good and choice	.....	.....	5.75– 7.25	6.50– 7.75	.....
Common and medium	.....	.....	3.00– 5.50	4.50– 6.50	.....
SHEEP.					
Lambs:					
84 lbs. down, medium-choice	8.00–10.75	7.00– 9.25	7.50–10.50	7.75–10.10	7.00– 9.50
Culls and common	5.00– 7.75	4.00– 6.75	4.00– 7.25	4.00– 7.50	4.00– 6.50
Feeding lambs	5.75– 7.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Yearling wethers, medium-prime	5.50– 8.25	.....	4.75– 8.00	5.25– 8.00	4.00– 7.00
Wethers, medium-prime	4.00– 6.00	.....	3.50– 5.00	4.00– 5.25	2.50– 4.50
Ewes:					
Medium, good, and choice	2.50– 5.00	2.50– 4.00	3.00– 3.75	3.25– 4.25	2.00– 3.50
Culls and common	1.00– 2.00	1.00– 2.25	1.00– 2.75	1.00– 2.75	1.00– 2.00
Breeding ewes (full mouths to yearlings)	2.50– 5.50	.....	.....	5.25– 6.25	.....

WHOLESALE PRICES OF WESTERN DRESSED MEATS, TUESDAY, JUNE 28.

[Price per 100 lbs.]

	Chicago.			New York.		
	June 28.	June 21.	May 31.	June 28.	June 21.	May 31.
Fresh beef:						
Steers—						
Choice	$15.50–$16.00	$16.50–$17.00	$16.50–$17.00	$16.00–$16.50	$16.50–$17.50	$16.50–$17.50
Good	14.00– 15.00	15.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.50	15.00– 16.00	15.50– 16.00
Medium	13.00– 13.50	13.50– 14.50	14.00– 15.00	13.00– 14.00	14.00– 15.00	14.00– 15.00
Common	10.00– 12.00	11.00– 13.00	12.00– 13.00	10.00– 12.00	11.00– 13.00	12.00– 13.00
Cows—						
Good	11.50– 12.00	12.00– 13.00	13.00– 14.00	12.00– 13.00	12.00– 13.00	13.00– 13.50
Medium	10.00– 11.00	11.00– 12.00	12.00– 13.00	11.00– 11.50	11.00– 12.00	12.00– 13.00
Common	8.50– 10.00	9.00– 10.00	10.00– 11.00	10.00– 11.00	.....	.....
Bulls—						
Good	.....	.....	.....	11.00– 12.00	11.00– 13.00	11.00– 12.00
Medium	.....	.....	.....	9.50– 10.00	.....	10.00– 11.00
Common	7.50– 8.25	8.50– 9.00	9.00– 9.50	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.00	8.50– 9.50
Fresh lamb and mutton:						
Lamb—						
Spring	24.00– 27.00	24.00– 27.00	28.00– 29.00	25.00– 26.00	25.00– 26.00	29.00– 32.00
Choice	21.00– 23.00	21.00– 23.00	24.00– 26.00	25.00– 26.00	25.00– 26.00	28.00– 29.00
Good	18.00– 20.00	18.00– 20.00	22.00– 23.00	23.00– 24.00	23.00– 24.00	25.00– 25.00
Medium	15.00– 17.00	17.00– 19.00	19.00– 21.00	20.00– 22.00	20.00– 22.00	24.00– 25.00
Common	10.00– 13.00	12.00– 16.00	15.00– 18.00	15.00– 18.00	16.00– 18.00	.....
Mutton—						
Good	11.00– 12.00	11.00– 12.00	15.00– 16.00	13.00– 15.00	12.00– 14.00	11.00– 13.00
Medium	9.00– 10.00	9.00– 10.00	13.00– 14.00	10.00– 11.00	10.00– 11.00	10.00– 11.00
Common	6.00– 8.00	6.00– 8.00	10.00– 12.00	4.00– 6.00	7.00– 9.00	9.00– 10.00
Fresh veal:						
Choice	15.00– 16.00	16.00– 17.00	16.00– 17.00	.....	17.00– 18.00	17.00– 19.00
Good	14.00– 15.00	15.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.00	16.00– 17.00	16.00– 17.00	15.00– 16.00
Medium	12.00– 13.00	13.00– 14.00	13.00– 14.00	14.00– 16.00	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.00
Common	9.00– 11.00	10.00– 12.00	10.00– 12.00	11.00– 13.00	14.00– 15.00	12.00– 14.00
Fresh pork cuts:						
Loins—						
8–10 pounds average	18.00– 19.00	17.00– 18.00	18.00– 20.00	19.00– 21.00	22.00– 23.00	23.00– 24.00
10–12 pounds average	17.00– 18.00	16.00– 17.00	17.00– 18.00	18.00– 19.00	20.00– 22.00	21.00– 22.00
12–14 pounds average	16.00– 17.00	15.00– 16.00	16.00– 17.00	17.00– 18.00	19.00– 20.00	19.00– 20.00
14–16 pounds average	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.00	15.00– 16.00	16.00– 17.00	18.00– 19.00	18.00– 19.00
16 pounds and over	14.00– 15.00	14.00– 15.00	13.00– 15.00	.....	16.00– 18.00	16.00– 17.00
Shoulders—						
Skinned	10.00– 12.50	12.00– 13.00	12.00– 14.00	13.00– 14.00	14.00– 15.00	12.00– 14.00
Picnics—						
4–6 pounds average	12.00– 12.50	11.50– 12.00	11.50– 12.00	.....	.....	.....
6–8 pounds average	11.00– 11.50	11.00– 11.50	10.50– 11.00	11.00– 12.00	12.00– 13.00	11.00– 12.00
Butts—						
Boneless	.....	.....	.....	18.00– 20.00	19.00– 20.00	19.00– 21.00
Boston style	13.00– 14.00	13.00– 14.00	13.00– 14.00	14.00– 15.00	15.00– 16.00	14.00– 15.00

WEEKLY LIVE-STOCK REVIEW.

(Continued from page 2.)

Omaha's top was $8.65 with the bulk around $7 to $8.10, quality running medium to good. Yearlings sold upward to $8.75 at East St. Louis with the bulk of native steers cashing at $6.75 to $8. A good many Texans sold down to $6 and below. At St. Paul few steers were good enough to pass $8 and the proportion suitable for carcass beef that sold below $6 was small.

She stock was mostly steady to a qnarter lower at most markets under review, with declines morc pronounced at St. Panl and on canners and cutters at Chicago. At the latter market such classes closed 25¢ to 50¢ lower. Good and choice dry-fed cows and heifers comprised a small percentage of the receipts and met with a relatively good demand. That kind commanded substantial premiums over "slippery" and thin grass stuff. Common light grass heifers, lacking killing quality and not wanted by stock cattle buyers, were hard, slow sellers.

Heavy kosher cows selling as high as $6 at Missouri River markets and up to $6.50 at Chicago, were rare, most of the cows above cutter grade cashing at these points between $4 and $5.50, with canners and cutters selling largely at $2 to $3.50 and the former frequently as low as $1.25 to $1.50 at St. Paul and East St. Louis.

Heifer yearlings, when of choice corn-fed type. sold np close to steer yearlings of corresponding grade, but common, light grassy kinds ranged downward from $5. Many at $4.50 and below were on the stocker or canner order.

Bulls sold steady to lower, Chicago closing 25¢ to 50¢ down for the week. At the close butcher grades were going largely at $4.75 to $5.50, bolognas mostly at $4 to $4.25, and a canner or boner kind on down to $3. St. Paul reported sales of canner bulls as low as $2.

Veal calves advanced unevenly 25¢ to 75¢ at the markets under review with the exception of East St. Louis, where prices slumped 50¢ to $1. Discrimination against grassy, strong, and heavy-weight calves was more pronounced.

FEEDER BUYING INACTIVE.

Demand for stock and feeding cattle continued very narrow even for June, when the trade usually shows contraction. Buyers were in a bargain-hunting mood and unusually conservative in making their selections. Very few feeder steers went to the country, such demand as was noted settling on thin, young cattle of desirable quality for summer grazing. The trend of prices was downward at all points, Kansas City reporting stock and feeding steers 25¢ to 75¢ lower for the week. Most of the feeder steers leaving that market and Chicago sold from $7 down, while most stock steers ranged from $4.50 to $6, with trashy, off-colored kinds almost unsalable. Trade in stock cows and heifers was limited, and many had to clear through killer channels at canner and cutter prices.

Hogs.—An active demand both from shippers and local bnyers was the principal factor in the hog trade during the week under review. Receipts at Chicago and in the aggregate at 10 markets were practically the same as the week previons, bnt prices advanced sharply.

The average weight of packer and shipper droves for the week increased 1 to 5 pounds at the markets under review, except at East St. Louis, which showed a 2-pound decline. Efforts of buyers at Chicago to widen the price range between good and choice hogs and the packing grades were only partially successful.

Bulk of sales at the week end was mostly 35¢ higher than the week previous, except that Kansas City, where quality has been unnsually good, showed about a 75¢ gain. Packing grades at Chicago were only 10¢ to 25¢ higher. Top at Chicago at the close was $8.80 and the bulk $8.10 to $8.75, compared with $8.30 and $8 to $8.20, respectively, a week earlier. Good and choice 260-lb. to 300-lb. hogs at Chicago sold daily within 10¢ to 20¢ of the top. The difficulty which buyers experienced in widening the price range and the development of an active demand on every important break leads many of the trade to believe that hogs arc now on a worth-the-money basis. Although price spreads will doubtless widen, still lighter receipts are looked for during July and August. Sales of stock pigs at Kansas City at $8 to $8.25 were below matured hog prices for the first time this year.

SHEEP PRICES BULGE SHARPLY.

Sheep.—A frothy advance for the dressed product early in the week, coupled with nnusually light receipts of live sheep and lambs permitted a sharp price bulge. The bloom disappeared at midweek, however, under increased supplies and failure of dressed markets to hold their early gains.

Chicago led both in the upturn and in later declines, closing prices on fat lambs being as much as $1.50 to $2 below the week's high spot, but no worse than steady to a quarter lower than the close of the week previous. Fat, handy-weight sheep closed about 50¢ net higher. With the exception of Kansas City, where light receipts forced closing lamb prices 75¢ to $1 higher, and sheep prices 25¢ to 50¢ higher, closing prices at the other markets under review were steady to lower. Lambs showed a net decline of 25¢ to 50¢ at Omaha, and 50¢ to 75¢ at St. Paul.

On the week's high spot choice Idaho lambs and a few of the best natives sold as high as $13 at Chicago, but toward the week-end good westerns sold at $11.25. Demand for common and cull stock was narrow throughout, reflecting extremely sluggish movements of such grades through consuming channels. Receipts showed a seasonal expansion in the movement of range stock, while the movement of natives was contracted by declines during the week previous.

Prices for breeding ewes were maintained under light receipts and an improved, although still comparatively narrow, demand. There was little call for feeding stock even at the comparatively low prices prevailing. Lack of country call for any considerable number forced sellers to seek an outlet almost exclusively through killing channels, and dressed markets have recently becn overburdened with common and cull stuff.

HEAVY SHEEP SLOW SELLERS.

Heavy sheep proved slow sellers toward the end of the week, although the supply was limited. Fat, heavy ewes sold as low as $2.50 to $3 at Chicago, where fair cull ewes brought $1 to $1.50 and shelly canners as low as 25¢ to 50¢ per head. Cull, native lambs sold downward from $6 on that market at the week end compared with $11 to $11.25 for strictly good fat kinds.

Feeder buyers obtained good black-faced feeding lambs around $6.75. Thin, light, but thrifty yearling feeders sold as low as $4.50, feeding wethers around $3.50, and some thin feeding ewes downward from $2. Good-typed, full-mouthed, breeding ewes sold mostly at $3.50 to $4, and a few light, yearling breeding ewes at $5 to $5.75.

The week closed with the market showing a decidedly weak nndertone, as receipts of range stock are beginning to reach good volume and as the week preceding the July 4 holiday invariably shows a narrow outlet for fresh meats.

Opening, June 27.—Cattle trade was slow with prices largely 15¢ to 25¢ lower. Top steers sold at $8.75 at Chicago, $8.20 at Kansas City, and $8.25 at Omaha. Moderately liberal receipts, hot weather restrictions on meat consnmption, and a contracted shipping demand based on the approaching holiday season were bearish inflnences in the trade.

Under moderate receipts hogs opened active and largely 10¢ to 15¢ lower except at St. Paul, where they were mostly a quarter lower. Tops were: Chicago and East St. Louis $8.75; Kansas City $8.50; Omaha $8.45, and St. Panl $8.

Fat lambs sold unevenly but sharply lower, Chicago and East St. Louis breaking 50¢ to $1. Choice range lambs sold at $11 and best natives at $10.50 at Chicago. Kansas City's top on natives was $10.25, best westerns going at the same figure at Omaha. Matured sheep sold steady to lower.

Less Live Stock in Province of Quebec.

The number of live stock in the Province of Quebec, Canada, appears to be decreasing, according to figures supplied by the Provincial Bureau of Statistics. Holdings of sheep, however, have shown a moderate increase during the past few years. The continual decrease in the number of milk cows is attributed to high feeding costs, and that of horses to the increasing use of automobiles and farm tractors.

Despite efforts made by the Government to encourage hog raising, little success has resulted, as farmers maintain that it is an unprofitable business. The Government is also endeavoring to improve the breed of sheep, by establishing a number of grading stations.

The figures for 1920 and for this year are as follows:

Live stock.	1920	1921
Horses	463,902	433,000
Milk cows	1,056,347	1,030,809
Other cattle	1,213,297	1,101,403
Sheep	1,007,425	1,031,982
Swine	935,435	836,431

The number of cattle slaughtered nnder Government supervision in New Zealand during the year ending Mar. 31, 1920, was 413,206, the largest number slaughtered in any one of the past five years.

CHICAGO WHOLESALE PRICES OF CURED PORK AND PORK PRODUCTS.

	June 24.	June 17.	May 27.
Hams, smoked, 14-16 average.	$24.00-27.00	$24.00-26.50	$25.00-26.00
Hams, fancy, 14-16 average..	26.00-29.00	27.00-28.00	27.50
Picnics, smoked, 14-16 average..	15.00-19.00	15.50-18.00	15.00-18.00
Bacon, breakfast, 6-8 average....	25.00-27.00	25.00-27.00	24.25-27.00
Bacon, fancy, 6-8 average....	38.50-40.00	38.00-40.00	38.50-41.00
Bellies, D. S., 14-16 average..	14.50-15.00	14.00-14.75	14.25-15.37½
Backs, D. S., 14-16 average..	10.25-11.00	10.25-11.00	10.75-11.37½
Pure lard, tierces	11.50-13.00	11.75-12.50	11.00-12.50
Compound lard, tierces.....	9.50-10.25	9.50-10.00	9.25-10.25

WOOL CONSUMPTION REPORT FOR MAY.

Quantities Entering into Manufacture According to Condition, Classes, and Grades.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Class and grade.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total, May.		Total, April.		Total, Jan. to May.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Fine:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,943	4,546	32	61	34	106	3,009	4,713	2,199	5,233	12,675	32,677
Foreign	4,529	7,418	27	156	7	26	4,563	7,600	4,230	7,343	17,690	35,870
Clothing—												
Domestic	1,004	290	581	949	130	79	1,715	1,318	1,610	2,272	6,531	9,572
Foreign	533	564	742	1,244	3	9	1,278	1,817	1,234	2,194	4,899	9,803
½ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	3,415	2,624	20	42	152	327	3,587	2,993	2,795	3,468	12,889	21,618
Foreign	1,711	3,573	34	71	.....	.....	1,745	3,644	1,715	3,192	5,583	16,310
Clothing—												
Domestic	269	602	491	501	267	189	1,027	1,292	1,000	2,210	4,290	8,812
Foreign	75	94	254	184	29	24	358	302	299	579	1,224	2,666
⅜ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,648	3,390	274	134	214	222	3,136	3,746	3,522	5,630	12,314	23,846
Foreign	2,369	2,490	58	79	.....	.....	2,427	2,569	1,887	3,218	7,570	15,320
Clothing—												
Domestic	266	174	1,026	1,270	471	180	1,763	1,624	1,736	2,188	6,675	9,693
Foreign	184	101	356	425	25	12	565	538	334	786	1,577	3,856
¼ blood:												
Combing—												
Domestic	2,093	2,478	133	219	350	62	2,576	2,759	3,197	3,355	13,733	17,633
Foreign	4,863	5,484	133	189	18	23	5,614	5,696	3,911	5,716	19,856	25,712
Clothing—												
Domestic	235	226	789	534	174	118	1,198	878	1,284	931	5,016	5,031
Foreign	708	800	432	369	47	11	1,187	1,180	960	1,002	3,903	4,704
Low or Lincoln:												
Combing—												
Domestic	129	226	14	37	2	16	145	279	106	193	903	1,001
Foreign	736	1,055	28	33	11	10	775	1,098	1,086	951	3,297	5,916
Clothing—												
Domestic	58	28	114	87	5	4	177	119	158	131	646	474
Foreign	3	.....	37	121	8	.....	48	121	99	301	538	996
Carpet:												
Combing, foreign	2,100	2,787	53	141	133	28	2,286	2,956	1,575	3,124	7,091	15,581
Filling, foreign	2,305	2,465	350	478	208	190	2,863	3,133	1,852	3,603	9,182	17,045
Grade not stated:												
Domestic	3,992	2	72	44	1	.....	4,065	46	5,954	45	17,110	508
Foreign	4,489	202	60	25	.....	2	4,549	229	3,510	224	11,380	557
Total:												
Domestic	17,052	14,586	3,546	3,878	1,800	1,303	22,398	19,767	23,561	25,656	92,782	130,865
Foreign	24,605	27,033	2,564	3,515	489	335	27,658	30,883	22,692	32,233	93,790	154,336
Grand total, May	41,657	41,619	6,110	7,393	2,289	1,638	50,056	50,650	.....	.....	.....	.....
Grand total, Apr.	37,636	47,408	5,919	8,330	2,698	2,151	.....	.....	46,253	57,889	.....	.....
Grand total, Jan. to May	159,930	234,105	24,982	41,508	9,973	9,588	.....	.....	.....	.....	194,885	285,201

Quantities Entering Into Manufacture According to Sections.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., 000 omitted.]

Section.	Grease.		Scoured.		Pulled.		Total.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
New England	26,854	25,761	3,357	4,413	946	947	31,157	31,121
Middle Atlantic States	13,212	14,133	1,402	1,706	1,102	513	15,716	16,352
Pacific Coast States	46	76	233	245	17	43	296	364
Other States	1,545	1,649	1,118	1,029	224	135	2,887	2,813
Grand total	41,657	41,619	6,110	7,393	2,289	1,638	50,056	50,650

IMPORTS OF WOOL INTO THE UNITED STATES DURING MAY.

Imported from—	Class 1.			Class 2, washed and unwashed.	Class 3, washed and unwashed.	Hair of angora goat, etc.	Total quantity.
	Unwashed.	Washed.	Scoured.				
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	18,061	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	18,061
Denmark	.....	.....	.....	.....	202,916	.....	202,916
Germany	.....	.....	63,610	.....	25,001	.....	88,611
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,029	.....	1,029
Spain	2,449	.....	.....	.....	87,400	.....	89,849
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	169,863	45,097	154,960
United Kingdom	1,268,704	7,490	295,909	137,958	1,727,702	136,275	[1] 3,642,559
Canada	200,022	1,823	2,217	25,244	.....	.....	229,306
Argentina	4,099,099	.....	.....	.....	232,762	.....	4,331,861
Chile	17,462	.....	.....	.....	49,396	.....	66,858
Peru	130,850	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,925	148,775
Uruguay	581,449	.....	.....	.....	294,608	.....	876,057
Venezuela	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,871	.....	4,871
China	283,180	.....	.....	.....	825,026	.....	[2] 1,156,411
Persia	.....	.....	.....	.....	511,350	.....	511,350
Turkey in Asia	.....	.....	.....	.....	49,440	.....	49,440
Australia	617,167	.....	127,136	.....	.....	.....	744,303
New Zealand	1,491,449	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	1,491,449
British South Africa	730,012	.....	185,766	.....	.....	9,832	925,600
French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,332	.....	10,332
Total	9,439,904	9,313	674,628	163,202	4,131,696	209,129	14,744,598

[1] Includes 68,521 pounds of camel's hair, class 2.
[2] Includes 14,081 pounds of camel's hair, class 2, and 34,124 pounds of camel's hair, class 3.

CANADIAN WOOL TO BE DIVERTED TO EUROPEAN MARKETS.

Emergency Tariff to Materially Reduce Imports Into United States, Reports Consul.

Much of the Canadian wool which was formerly sent to the United States will in all probability be sent to European markets in the future, reports the American consul at Kingston, Ontario. The United States in the past has been the outlet for approximately half of the Canadian clip. This new departure in the Canadian wool trade can be accounted for by the emergency tariff which became effective on May 27. (See The Market Reporter for June 18, p. 400.)

During the year ending Mar. 31, 1921, Canada exported 7,288,373 lbs. of wool, valued at $2,168,256, of which amount the United States received 7,128,065 lbs., valued at $2,094,691. Extremely low prices are being paid for raw wool at country points. Large quantities of coarse wool are bringing from 6¢ to 12¢ per lb. The highest price for the best wool constituting a very small percentage of the clip is approximately 33¢ per lb.

The following table shows the exports and destinations of Canadian wool during the past three years ending Mar. 31, 1921:

Destination.	12 months ending Mar. 31.		
	1919	1920	1921
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
United Kingdom	277,100	195,081	130,619
United States	4,575,364	8,859,682	7,128,065
Other countries	29,375	29,964	29,689
Total	4,881,839	9,084,727	7,288,373
Value	$3,302,846	$5,472,236	$2,168,256

Figures on Alberta's 1920 Wool Crop.

According to figures given out by the secretary of the Southern Alberta Wool Growers' Association, the total shipments of the 1920 wool clip amounted to 1,465,844 lbs., with the average price per pound net, f. o. b. shipping points, 28.83¢. The total sum realized was $422,602. The American consul at Calgary, Alberta, reports that the whole output of Alberta was handled by the Canadian Cooperative Wool Growers', Limited, Toronto.

Wool Situation in Australia.

The enormous accumulations of wool in Australia are causing great uneasiness and may precipitate serious financial results, reports the American consul at Melbourne. An effort is being made to regulate the sale of wool in such a manner as to maintain prices. Some of the owners of wool find it necessary, however, to dispose of their stocks and serious breaks in market prices are anticipated.

County Wool Fairs and Sales in England.

A list of the county wool fairs and sales in England during the present season, which may possibly be of value to the wool interests in the United States, will be sent to anyone interested upon request to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates for Foreign Markets Report 30757. The sales opened on June 15 and will close September 14.

Banana exports from Jamaica to the United States during 1920 totaled 6,955,075 bunches, as compared with 7,105,184 bunches during 1919, reports the American consul at Kingston, Jamaica.

Dairy and Poultry

BUTTER MARKET REMAINS STEADY AS STORING CONTINUES.

Production Passes Peak—Excellent Demand Develops During Week for Medium Grade Stock.

Butter tradiug during the week ending June 25 was on a quiet, steady basis, typical of a June market. Nothing much out of the ordinary transaction of business occurred. The tone was firm at the openiug with an easier trend later, followed by a firmer market again at the close of the week. There was a price advance on Monday and on some of the markets again on Tuesday and Friday.

The hot weather will probably have a cousiderable influence on the markets, as the make is expected to drop and offerings in all probability will be heavier on the undergrades and lighter on the fancy stock next week. Receipts have already shown a reduction, but not euough to have much effect.

INTO STORAGE MOVEMENT SLACKENS.

Offerings have not been cleaned up so well as formerly, and receivers were the heaviest storers on most markets, but this condition has served to hold the market steady. The total movement into storage, as shown by a comparison of the figures for the four markets, has slackened. It is apparently no heavier thau the movement for last year, for the surplus on the four markets is no greater thau it was on June 15 and not much heavier than it was on June 1.

During the week a rumor, which later proved to be without foundation, was current on the New York market stating that some 500,000 lbs. of Danish butter had arrived. This had a slight effect on the market, but it was only temporary.

An excellent demand has existed all week for medium grades which all markets speak of as being scarce. Eveu poor undergrades were well taken and prices range 6¢ to 8¢ higher on these lots than was the case when the market was at its weakest point some time ago. Consumptive demand contiuues excellent and probably accounts for the good demand for medium and undergrades as many of the finer marks are high in price because of demand for storage. Storing of centralized in cars has been heavy but the demand is easier this week.

PRODUCTION EXPECTED TO DECREASE.

The report of the American Creamery Butter Manufacturers Association covering the production of 82 plants for the week ending June 18 shows au increase of 5.3% over the output of the same week last year and an increase of 4.5% compared with the previous week. It is likely, however, that this will be the peak report as a cousiderable shrinkage is in prospect in many sections.

Eastern markets were all firmer on Friday and remained steady on Saturday, while Chicago regained the ½¢ decline registered on Friday. Receivers having butter to offer were inclined either to store or get their asking prices on stocks which they control. The hot weather and continued firmness may bring some belated storage buying into the early July market. The net advance for the week on 92 score butter is shown in the accompanying table of prices.

WHOLESALE PRICES OF BUTTER AND CHEESE FOR WEEK ENDING JUNE 25.

(Cents per pound.)

CREAMERY BUTTER (92 score).	New York.	Chicago.	Philadelphia.	Boston.	San Francisco.
Monday	33½	33	34	35	33¾
Tuesday	34	33	33¾	35	33½
Wednesday	34	"	34½	35	34
Thursday	34	33	34½	35	33½
Friday	34½	32¾	35½	35	33½
Saturday	34½	33½	35½	35	33½
Average for week	34.08	33.04	34.79	35.00	33.50
Previous week	32.83	32.25	33.29	33.80	33.58
Corresponding week last year	58.58	56.00	59.08	59.33	56.54

AMERICAN CHEESE. (No.1 fresh twins.)	New York.	Chicago.	Boston.	San Francisco.[1]	Wisconsin.
Monday	15 -16	14½-15	16-16½	16½	14
Tuesday	15 -16	14½-15	16-16½	16¾	13¾
Wednesday	15½-16	14½-15	16-16½	16¾	13¾
Thursday	15½-16	14½-15	16-16½	17	13¾
Friday	15½-16¾	14¾-15	16-16½	17½	14
Saturday	15½-16¾	14½-15	16-16½	17½	13¾
Average for week	15.71	14.71	16.25	16.92	13.85
Previous week	15.59	14.71	16.25	16.08	13.79
Corresponding week last year	28.17	25.75	27.75	29.71	25.21

[1] Flats.

Wholesale Prices of Centralized Butter (90 Score) at Chicago.

[Cents per lb.]

Monday	32¾	Friday	32
Tuesday	32½	Saturday	33
Wednesday	32¼		
Thursday	31¾-32	Average	32.35

MOVEMENT AT FIVE MARKETS.

New York, Chicago, Philadelphia, Boston, and San Francisco.

	Week ending June 25.	Previous week.	Last year.
BUTTER.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Receipts for week	18,112,640	18,737,420	16,676,090
Receipts since Jan. 1	260,199,437	242,086,797	222,551,419
Put into cold storage	7,003,943	6,389,245	6,532,792
Withdrawn from cold storage	1,180,837	1,062,109	1,227,443
Change during week	+5,823,106	+5,327,136	+5,305,349
Total holdings	32,641,475	26,818,369	25,917,888
CHEESE.			
Receipts for week	5,246,141	4,987,793	5,504,014
Receipts since Jan. 1	87,751,058	82,504,917	78,349,471
Put into cold storage	2,519,244	2,676,252	2,163,856
Withdrawn from cold storage	887,053	1,059,751	676,334
Change during week	+1,632,181	+1,616,501	+1,487,522
Total holdings	13,115,266	11,483,085	9,361,067
DRESSED POULTRY.			
Receipts for week	2,805,960	2,445,546	2,879,372
Receipts since Jan. 1	79,301,868	76,494,908	70,716,635
Put into cold storage	924,877	779,941	1,380,219
Withdrawn from cold storage	2,172,894	2,111,815	2,920,964
Change during week	−1,248,017	−1,331,874	−1,540,745
Total holdings	21,780,607	23,028,624	17,358,235
EGGS.	*Cases.*	*Cases.*	*Cases.*
Receipts for week	312,623	367,794	360,486
Receipts since Jan. 1	9,944,791	9,632,168	8,664,422
Put into cold storage	84,011	115,169	178,038
Withdrawn from cold storage	18,680	13,147	16,053
Change during week	+65,331	+102,022	+161,985
Total holdings	3,586,028	3,520,697	3,178,642

Italy to Have New Customs Tariff.

According to a cablegram dated June 14, from the American commercial attaché at Rome, the new Italian customs tariff, increasing the import duties, has been approved and will become effective in the near future. Details, however, are not yet obtainable.

STEADY TO FIRM TONE REPORTED ON CHEESE MARKETS.

No Really Active Trading Develops—Trade Selective in Buying for Storage Purposes.

A steady to firm feeling ruled in cheese markets during the week ending June 25, but no really active trading was reported. Prices on Wisconsin cheese boards on June 20 showed very slight advances on some styles, although sales later in the week indicated that these advances were not always followed.

One noticeable feature during the week was a more active interest in buying for storage. but this was not attended by much actual buying as the tendency to shop around for lowest prices still persists. Dealers with long lines of fancy goods were not inclined to push sales, preferring to store rather than make any sacrifices. Considerable buying was reported at country points, especially in New York State, on the part of large distributors who will store in country warehouses until the goods are needed later.

HOT WEATHER AFFECTS PRODUCTION.

The weather is bound to be of more or less influence on cheese markets from now on. Hot weather defects are already noticeable in current arrivals and will probably cause fancy cheese to hold at firm prices. Production is falling off materially in some parts of Wisconsin, and if hot weather continues the shrinkage in make will run high.

So far there has been no great difficulty in disposing of undergrade cheese, provided prices were reduced accordingly. An increase in the percentage of this class of goods on the market, however, ordinarily slows up the demand. Some skim cheese is reaching distributing markets, a small order having gone out from New York for export during the week. In addition, a few lots of average to fancy whole milks were also moved for export. White cheese has been in heavy demand at Chicago, with supplies short at ruling prices.

PLYMOUTH BOARD PRICES.

Sales made on the two cheese boards at Plymouth, Wis., on June 27 resulted in the following quotations:

Style of cheese.	Farmers' Call Board.	Wisconsin Cheese Exchange.
	Cents.	*Cents.*
Daisies	13⅝	13
Double Daisies	13⅝	12½
Longhorns	14½	13¼
Young Americas	14½	.....
Square Prints	15¼	15½
Twins	.....	12½

Spain's Production of Olives and Olive Oil Decreases.

A decrease in the production of olives and olive oil in Spain for 1920 as compared with 1919 is shown in statistics submitted by the American commercial attaché at Madrid. The production of olives during the year 1920 amounted to 3,664,892,869 lbs., as compared with 3,997,160,040 lbs. during 1919. Olive oil production decreased from 741,613,551 lbs. in 1919 to 698,778,173 lbs. in 1920.

Jamaica exported 6,558,523 lbs. of sugar, valued at $1,053,360. to the United States duriug 1920, reports the American consul at Kingston.

FINAL REPORT OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND OLEOMARGARINE MANUFACTURED DURING THE QUARTER ENDING MAR. 31.

[Thousands of pounds; i. e. 000 omitted.]

Manufactured products.	Number factories reporting.	January.		February.		March.	
	1921	1921	1920	1921	1920	1921	1920
Creamery butter	3,315	55,442	49,044	54,876	46,355	65,596	56,303
Whey butter (made from whey cream)	263	92	123	99	132	135	161
Renovated or process butter	10	470	801	418	649	613	885
American cheese:							
Whole milk	1,672	13,402	10,457	12,479	11,509	17,210	14,954
Part skim	24	210	363	152	282	157	286
Full skim	43	129	251	113	260	159	540
Swiss cheese, including block	42	181	282	225	259	360	314
Brick and Munster cheese	377	2,608	3,186	2,443	3,142	2,940	3,787
Limburger cheese	77	127	241	125	246	269	371
Cottage, pot, and bakers' cheese	367	2,332	2,309	2,293	2,884	2,645	3,249
Cream and Neufchatel cheese	37	931	793	930	740	876	810
All Italian varieties of cheese	37	314	311	352	314	338	409
All other varieties of cheese	68	507	1,169	590	1,415	452	1,596
Sweetened condensed milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	11	182	556	358	833	561	899
Unskimmed	73	9,487	31,035	11,297	29,679	15,575	38,576
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	94	3,258	6,758	3,508	6,549	5,144	8,333
Unskimmed	50	697	1,786	967	1,815	1,302	1,871
Unsweetened evaporated milk:							
Case goods—							
Skimmed	4	208	37	12	9	28	12
Unskimmed	138	25,316	93,563	37,033	86,630	67,349	99,035
Bulk goods—							
Skimmed	121	4,665	3,293	5,171	3,117	5,021	4,080
Unskimmed	91	2,179	5,331	2,511	5,540	4,387	6,033
Evaporated milk, part or full skimmed, modified with foreign fat:							
Case goods	14	626	9,123	2,032	9,585	4,769	8,482
Bulk goods	4	45	51	44	51	83	80
Sterilized milk (canned same as condensed)	6	751	.....	997	5	541	29
Condensed or evaporated buttermilk	28	2,523	1,764	2,457	1,792	2,979	2,161
Dried or powdered buttermilk	19	377	267	403	278	457	337
Powdered whole milk	15	148	1,133	229	1,100	705	769
Powdered skimmed milk	45	1,513	2,834	1,426	3,119	1,825	4,306
Powdered cream	2	.....	13	2	46	1	15
Dried casein (skim milk)	84	947	589	697	579	930	913
Dried casein (buttermilk)	1	.....	6	.....	9	.....	1
Malted milk	7	1,340	1,482	1,474	1,490	1,695	1,723
Milk sugar (crude)	9	270	394	254	339	280	455
Ice cream of all kinds (gallons)	2,365	4,674	4,639	4,881	5,181	7,922	7,547
Oleomargarine (uncolored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	49	10,193	17,032	9,116	14,138	10,199	14,574
Exclusively vegetable oil	71	12,454	18,456	11,517	17,169	11,899	20,235
Exclusively animal oil	3	171	303	120	186	137	252
Oleomargarine (colored):							
Animal and vegetable oil	33	621	730	523	708	750	873
Exclusively vegetable oil	31	397	698	275	298	261	413
Exclusively animal oil	2	9	19	15	4	3	3

NOTE.—The above statistics are based upon replies to inquiries sent to all manufacturers of dairy products in the United States in so far as it has been possible to secure a complete list.

Bureau of Markets Butter Inspection Service Required.

Since the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates' inspection service on butter was established many institutions, firms, and branches of the Government have adopted the policy of requiring inspection on all butter purchased in order to insure the delivery of butter up to the required standard. Following is a partial list of institutions and others now using the service:

At Boston—Boston City Hospital, relief station, consumptive hospital, Deer Island Hospital, Long Island Hospital, house of correction, children's institutions, State hospital (also State hospitals at Danvers, Foxboro, Grafton, Medfield, Northampton, Taunton, Westboro, Worcester, Monson, and Gardner State Colony), Massachusetts School for Feeble Minded, Wrentham State School, U. S. Navy Department hospital, ships, and commissary stores.

At New York City—Bellevue Hospital, Gouverneur Hospital, Harlem Hospital, Neponsit Beach Hospital for Children, Fordham Hospital, New Hampton Farms, Willard Parker Hospital, Kingston Avenue Hospital, Riverside Hospital, Municipal Sanatorium, Day Camp ferryboats *Middletown* and *Rutherford*, Kings County Hospital, Sea View Hospital, New York City Children's Hospital and School, Metropolitan Hospital, City Home, City Hospital, Municipal Lodging House, Cumberland St. Hospital, Greenpoint Hospital, Coney Island Hospital, U. S. Navy Department, Panama Railroad.

At Philadelphia—All city institutions under the bureau of charities and the bureau of correction, State hospitals located at Hamburg, and Mount Alto, Pennsylvania, Girard College, U. S. Navy Department marine barracks at navy yard, commissary store at navy yard, naval hospital, Naval Home, all U. S. Navy vessels, and naval training station at Cape May, N. J.

At Washington—U. S. Marine Corps (also at Quantico, Va., and Indian Head, Md.).

Cuba Proposes Increasing Consular Fees.

A bill providing for increased consular fees has already passed one house of the Congress of Cuba, according to a cablegram from the American consul at Havana, dated June 13. Under the proposed law the fee for invoices of merchandise exported to Cuba will be raised from 10¢ per $100 to one-half of 1% of the invoiced value of the merchandise.

Mexico Imposes Import Duty on Live Stock.

By a Mexican decree, effective June 17, an import duty of $4.99 in U. S. currency per head is imposed on live stock, with the exception of males imported with females for breeding, with a proportion of two males for each female, reports the American consul at Mexico City.

Australia Makes First Shipment of Wheat in Bulk.

The first vessel ever loaded in Australia with a cargo of wheat in bulk recently took in a load of 4,500 tons at Sydney and was dispatched to the United Kingdom for orders, according to the Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce. Australian wheat growers have long been interested in the bulk handling of wheat.

The first shipment of wheat in bulk is largely experimental and it will be the only shipment made until the results are known. The varying temperatures encountered during the voyage are a subject of concern. The cargo after leaving the temperate climate of Sydney passes through the colder southern latitudes, then through the equatorial regions, and finally again through a colder climate to reach its destination. How these temperature variations will affect the cargo is as yet undetermined.

As the dunnage required for lining the holds is not available in Australia, the timber has to be imported and the cost of lining is therefore a large item. In this instance the cost was £2,619 ($12,745 at normal exchange) for the one ship, and as the cargo totaled 166,000 bus. the cost of fitting the ship was nearly 4d. (8¢) per bus. Although the cost of loading bulk wheat is ordinarily much less than loading it in bags, the expense of lining the ship in this instance made the bulk shipment 10s. 4d. ($2.51) per ton higher than the cost of loading bagged wheat. Shippers and shipowners are therefore not especially favorable toward bulk loading at the present time.

The terminal elevators at Sydney, New South Wales, Australia, which have been under construction for some time (See THE MARKET REPORTER for Jan. 8, p. 32) are now so near completion that the bins are being filled with wheat from the current season's harvest. The capacity of the storage bins is 6,000,000 bus.

Shipments of barreled apples from New York State the past season were equal to nearly one-half the total movement from all States and to over three times the shipments from the State last season.

COLD STORAGE HOLDINGS OF FISH, JUNE 15.

[In thousands of pounds; i. e., "060" omitted.]

Varieties.	June 15, 1921.	June 15, 1920.	May 15, 1921.	May 15, 1920.	Frozen since May 15, 1921.
FROZEN FISH.					
Bluefish	128	219	126	109	22
Butterfish	146	201	181	182	14
Ciscoes	2,525	567	2,783	802	61
Cod, hake, pollack	1,959	1,857	1,991	1,406	126
Croakers	187	64	219	34	11
Halibut	4,368	5,716	2,773	4,155	2,045
Herring	2,896	3,297	1,983	2,203	1,671
Lake trout	945	442	895	252	145
Mackerel	1,695	1,760	675	547	1,114
Rock fishes	59	167	47	141	14
Sablefish	270	193	208	253	110
Salmon, fall	501	624	654	739	15
Salmon, silver	152	339	147	365	11
Salmon, other	937	906	665	636	319
Sea bass	28	70	23	50	14
Shad	196	435	77	177	175
Shad roe	54	46	18	16	36
Smelts, eulachon, etc.	271	121	293	156	12
Squid	3,011	518	1,250	94	1,791
Weakfish	263	124	253	38	44
Whitefish	986	287	1,067	382	12
Whiting	2,766	2,378	2,366	1,333	785
Miscellaneous	8,042	7,449	7,646	5,732	1,076
Totals	32,385	27,780	26,346	19,802	9,624
CURED FISH.					
Herring	9,221	18,632	10,111	15,806	.....
Mild cured salmon	1,678	5,656	1,644	5,893	.....

Fruits and Vegetables

LIBERAL SHIPMENTS OF LEADING LINES FEATURE WEEK.

Price Trend Downward at Most Markets—Carlot Movement Reaches Total of 13,245 Cars.

Prices for eastern new potatoes, tomatoes, cantaloupes, peaches, and watermelons were moderately lower in the leading produce markets during the week ending June 27. Rapidly increasing shipments in most of these lines brought the total movement of 10 fruits and vegetables up to 13,245 cars, which compares with 10,749 cars the week previous and is about 3,000 cars in excess of the weekly rate a year ago.

Potatoes.—Supplies of new potatoes have been liberal in eastern centers with prices in wholesale markets showing a downward trend. Declines of 25¢ to 50¢ per bbl. were reported generally, Virginia Eastern Shore Irish Cobblers closing at a range of $2.50 to $3.50, except that prices closed 75¢ to $1 lower per bbl. in Baltimore—around $2. Unofficial reports from the Eastern Shore of Virginia quote No. 1 Irish Cobblers in cloth top stave barrels 25¢ lower at $2.35 to $2.50. Arkansas and Oklahoma sacked Bliss Triumphs were in good demand in Kansas City and prices advanced $1.50 to $1.75 per 100 lbs., closing around $3.75. Movement of new potatoes was moderately heavier than the preceding week, with 3,942 cars shipped compared with 3,630 and with 3,441 during the corresponding week last year.

TOMATO MARKET IRREGULAR.

Tomatoes.—Florida tomatoes were in good demand in Philadelphia and 50¢ to $1.50 higher in 6-basket carriers around $3.50. Mississippi tomatoes closed 10¢ to 25¢ lower in consuming markets, ranging $1 to $1.65 per 4-basket carrier. Texas stock declined 15¢ to 35¢, closing at a range of 90¢ to $1.60. Haulings have been light to moderate at Texas shipping points, and green wrapped fancy count stock recovered slightly, closing around $1, carloads f. o. b. Prices of green wrapped stock at Mississippi points ranged 35¢ lower June 25 at $1 to $1.05. Shipments were generally lighter, Mississippi showing the greatest decrease. Total shipments were 898 cars, compared with 1,274 a week ago and with 828 cars during the corresponding week last season.

Cantaloupes.—Cantaloupe prices were nearly steady in consuming markets, California Salmon Tint stock ranging $3.25 to $4 per standard crate of 45 melons. Demand has been moderate to good, and an active market prevailed in Boston at the close around $4. Prices lost the previous week's recovery at shipping points, closing $1.35 to $1.65 per crate f. o. b. cash track. Cantaloupe movement from the Imperial Valley increased rapidly, that section reporting 2,119 cars. This compares with 1,619 cars the previous week and exceeds the heaviest movement of two preceding seasons.

PEACHES SLIGHTLY LOWER.

Peaches.—Georgia peaches were moderately lower at shipping points and in most consuming markets. Hileys held at $3.25 to $3.50 per 6-basket carrier in New York City and closed 25¢ to 50¢ higher in Baltimore at $3 to $3.25. Declines of 25¢ to 50¢ per crate were reported in other consuming markets, prices ranging $2.25 to $3.25. Wire inquiry has been moderate to good, but prices declined 25¢ to 40¢ at shipping points, reaching $1.60 to $1.75 f. o. b. cash track. Shipments from Georgia were nearly double those of the preceding week.

Watermelons.—Georgia shipped nearly 2,000 cars of watermelons during the week, The markets at shipping points were firm until the latter part of the week, when prices dropped $50 to $75 per car, Tom Watsons, medium sizes, closing at $125 to $450 f. o. b. cash track to growers. Prices of Florida and Georgia watermelons declined $100 to $150 per car in New York, closing at $400 to $700. Other city markets showed slight to moderate declines. Total shipments reached 3,673 cars, compared with 1,678 the preceding week and 2,204 during the corresponding period last year.

OTHER FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

New York cold storage A–2½ Baldwin *apples* were steady in New York at $6 to $6.50 per bbl. Ohio *cabbage* ruled steady in Pittsburgh at $3 per 100-lb. crate. California *cauliflower* was slightly weaker in Chicago, reaching $2 to $2.50 per crate, June 23. Michigan *cherries* were steady in Chicago at $2.75 to $3 per 16-quart crate. North Carolina *cucumbers* were slightly weaker in Philadelphia, reaching $1.25 to $1.50 per bushel hamper. Florida *eggplants* sold at $2 to $2.75 per crate in Philadelphia. California Iceberg *lettuce* weakened in Chicago, reaching $3 to $4 per crate June 25, compared with $5.50 to $6.50 a week previous. California yellow Bermuda *onions* closed slightly lower in Chicago at $1.50 to $1.65 per standard crate. New York Telephone *peas* were in good demand in Philadelphia, prices closing $3 to $3.25 per bu. basket, compared with $2.50 to $3 early in the week. Florida green *peppers* were steady in New York, mostly $2.50 to $3 per crate. Michigan *strawberries* in 16-quart crates were dull in Chicago, closing around $3. Illinois wax *string beans* weakened slightly in Chicago, reaching $1.75 to $2.25 per bu. hamper.

Java Sugar Crop Estimated at 1,575,000 Tons.

The 1920 sugar crop of Java amounted to 1,509,200 tons or about 50,000 tons over original estimates, according to the British Board of Trade Journal. The 1921 yield is estimated at 1,575,000 tons.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Commodity.	Week ending June 25.	Same week last season.	Previous week this season.	This season to date.	Last season to same date.	Total last season.
Apples:						
Boxed	34	1	39	35,294	45,591	45,591
Barreled	12	2	20	69,646	41,446	41,446
New	26	14	6	[1] 34	[1] 15	[1] 4,282
Cabbage	195	304	381	12,802	14,168	32,678
Cantaloupes	2,231	1,854	1,754	7,157	6,127	22,310
Lettuce	223	65	99	12,423	9,015	12,481
Onions	201	84	72	5,157	6,513	27,410
Peaches	1,263	356	758	4,100	1,316	26,934
Potatoes:						
White, old	200	32	541	189,149	160,213	160,278
White, new	3,942	3,441	3,630	[1] 20,306	[1] 16,545	[1] 189,149
Strawberries	147	719	275	10,185	7,647	8,490
Tomatoes	898	828	1,274	9,541	5,816	15,065
Watermelons	3,673	2,204	1,678	8,138	5,068	39,305
Vegetables, mixed	200	214	222	7,941	6,717	13,219
Total	13,245	10,118	10,749	371,533	309,637	445,207

[1] Not included in totals.

PRICES OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES.

Jobbing Range.

POTATOES, Virginia Eastern Shore. Irish Cobblers No. 1, Barrels.

	Carloads received.	This season. June 27.	This season. June 20.	One year ago.
New York	630	$2.50–$2.62	$2.75–$3.00	$12.00–$12.50
Boston	179	3.25– 3.50	3.75– 4.00	12.75– 13.00
Philadelphia	222	2.50– 2.75	2.50– 3.25	11.00– 12.50
Baltimore	82	2.00	2.75– 3.00	[1] 11.50– 11.75
Pittsburgh	251	3.25– 3.35	3.65– 3.75	12.25– 12.50
Cincinnati	81	3.25– 3.50	4.15– 4.25	11.75
Chicago	292	3.50– 3.85	4.25	12.00– 12.50
St. Louis	52	4.50	3.60– 4.00	[2] 7.00– 7.25
Kansas City	79	[2] 3.75	[2] 2.00– 2.25	[2] 7.25– 7.50

CANTALOUPES, California Salmon Tints, Standards, 45s.

New York	298	$3.75–$4.00	$3.75–$4.00	$3.50–$3.75
Boston	79	4.00	3.75– 4.00	3.00– 3.50
Philadelphia	111	3.75– 4.00	3.75– 4.00	4.00– 4.25
Baltimore	46	3.50– 3.75	4.00– 4.25	3.75– 4.00
Pittsburgh	122	3.50– 3.75	3.00– 3.75	3.00– 3.50
Cincinnati	65	3.25– 3.50	3.75	3.75– 4.00
Chicago	175	3.25– 3.50	3.50	3.75– 4.00
St. Louis	35	3.25	3.50– 3.75	4.00
Kansas City	46	3.50– 3.75	3.00– 3.25	3.50

WATERMELONS, Florida and Georgia Tom Watsons, medium sizes, bulk per car.

New York	214	$400–$700	$500–$850	$600–$1100
Boston	16	[3] .60– 1.10	[3] .35– .40	[3] .75– .90
Philadelphia	65	450– 725	500– 550	475– 750
Baltimore	50	350– 660	[3] .60– .70	
Pittsburgh	88	625– 700	550– 600	700
Cincinnati	78	[4] 30– 60	[4] 60	575
Chicago	228	475– 740	500– 750	500– 750
St. Louis	57	[5] 1.50– 3.00	[5] 3.00– 4.00	
Kansas City	65	[6] 4.00– 4.50	[6] 4.00– 5.00	[5] 4.00

PEACHES, Georgia Carmans and Hileys, bushel baskets and sixes.

New York	234	$2.25–$2.50	$3.00–$3.50	$2.00–$3.00
Boston	24	2.75– 3.25	3.00– 3.50	[7] 3.75– 4.25
Philadelphia	71	2.50– 2.75	2.75– 3.25	3.00– 4.00
Baltimore	51	3.00– 3.25	2.75	[7] 2.75– 3.25
Pittsburgh	36	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	[7] 4.00– 4.25
Cincinnati	54	2.25– 2.50	2.75– 3.00	2.75– 3.00
Chicago	78	2.50– 3.00	2.75– 3.00	[7] 2.50– 3.00
St. Louis	16	2.50– 2.75	3.00– 3.25	
Kansas City	13	3.00– 3.25		

TOMATOES, Mississippi and Texas, Green and Turning, Fours.

New York	186	$1.40–$1.50	$1.40–$1.50	$1.75–$2.25
Boston	69	1.35– 1.40	1.25– 1.50	1.75– 2.00
Philadelphia	78	1.50– 1.65	1.25– 1.35	1.30– 1.50
Baltimore	69	1.50– 1.60	1.50	
Pittsburgh	92	1.35– 1.50	1.25– 1.40	1.50– 1.65
Cincinnati	29	1.00– 1.35	1.25	1.55– 2.00
Chicago	119	1.25– 1.50	1.75– 2.00	1.75– 2.00
St. Louis	94	.90– 1.25	1.75	1.75– 2.00
Kansas City	46	1.40– 1.50	1.50	1.65– 1.90

Prices f. o. b. Shipping Points.

POTATOES (bbls.).			
Onley, Va	$2.35–$2.50	$2.60–$2.75	$11.00–$11.50
CANTALOUPES (crates).			
Brawley, Calif.	1.35– 1.65	1.75– 2.00	2.00– 2.50
WATERMELONS (per car).			
Thomasville, Ga.	125– 400	200– 500	175– 450
PEACHES (sixes).			
Fort Valley, Ga.	1.60– 1.75	1.85– 2.15	2.25
TOMATOES (fours).			
Crystal Springs, Miss.	1.00– 1.05	1.30– 1.35	1.35– 1.40
Jacksonville, Tex.	1.00	1.07– 1.20	1.25

[1] Virginia, Norfolk section.
[2] Southwestern Bliss Triumphs.
[3] Unit basis.
[4] Bulk per 100 melons.
[5] Bulk per 100 lbs.
[6] Texas Tom Watsons.
[7] Early Rose.

DOMESTIC BERMUDA ONIONS FILL MORE THAN 5,000 CARS

Season's Shipments Equal to Average for Recent Years—Prices Decline Throughout Season

Although market conditions have been considered unfavorable, shipments of domestic Bermuda onions this season have about equaled the average annual volume. The season is now practically over, and the total shipments apparently will be more than 5,000 cars.

Texas usually ships at least four-fifths of the supply. Nearly all the remaining fifth comes from California. Louisiana has averaged about 100 cars of early onions the past four seasons, mostly Creoles, which are not strictly in the domestic Bermuda class, but compete slightly with Bermudas in the market.

Texas shipments to the end of June were close to 4,200 cars, compared with 5,086 last year, with 2,836 in 1919, and 3,506 in 1918.

PRICES SLOWLY DECLINED.

Prices slowly declined from the opening the last of March at $1 to $1.25 per crate, f. o. b. cash, for Nos. 1 and 2 yellow stock, and reached the low point the last of April at 65¢. During May the price slowly advanced to 75¢ by the middle of the month. Crystal Wax Bermudas usually ranged 20¢ to 30¢ higher than yellow stock.

The market season was handicapped by the depressed conditions of the northern markets, which had been heavily supplied with old stock at low prices.

The Texas crop turned out somewhat larger than predicted, because heavy rains just before harvest checked the ravages of thrips. The shipping volume was regulated in accordance with probable demand by a committee selected by the growers. Early jobbing sales in northern cities ranged $2.50 to $3.50 per crate, but prices declined 50¢ the first week and by the end of April had fallen to $1.50 in most markets. The general jobbing range May 15 was $1.50 to $1.75, and continued firm the rest of the season. Prices were 25¢ to 50¢ lower in middle western cities than in the East. Boston usually was the highest market, ranging 10¢ to 25¢ above New York and Philadelphia. Kansas City was the lowest, often 10¢ to 25¢ below Chicago, St. Louis, or Cincinnati. The differences corresponded somewhat with variations in freight charges.

California onion growers shipped 720 cars, which is far below last years' movement of 1,168 cars, but greatly exceeds the movement of 338 cars in 1919. Not more than 500 cars had been shipped in any season preceding 1920. Prices of California onions ranged at times 12¢ to 25¢ above Texas stock. The tables accompanying this article show details of shipments and price movement.

CARLOAD SHIPMENTS OF DOMESTIC BERMUDA ONIONS.

State.	1921	1920	1919	1918	1917	1916
California	720	1,168	338	362	493	253
Louisiana	67	106	101	140	161	381
Texas	4,117	5,086	2,836	3,506	5,815	4,559
Total	4,904	6,260	3,275	4,008	6,469	5,184

PRICES OF TEXAS BERMUDA ONIONS.

(Standard crates.)

Prices f. o. b. shipping points.

Season.	High.		Low.		Closing.	
	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.	Date.	Price.
1921	Apr. 4	$1.15–$1.60	May 16	$0.65–$0.90	May 16	$0.65–$0.90
1920	Apr. 12	4.00– 4.25	May 24	1.50	May 24	1.50
1919	May 26	3.20– 3.50	Apr. 23	2.00– 2.65	May 26	3.20– 3.50
1918	Apr. 29	1.30– 1.40	May 20	.80	May 27	.85– 1.00
1917	Apr. 16	2.60– 2.75	May 28	1.25– 1.30	May 28	1.25– 1.30
1916	May 22	1.50– 1.60	May 18	1.10– 1.20	May 22	1.50– 1.60
Jobbing prices in consuming markets.						
1921	Apr. 4	$2.50–$4.00	June 13	$1.25–$1.50	June 13	$1.25–$1.50
1920	Apr. 26	4.50– 7.00	July 5	.75– 1.50	July 19	1.00– 1.50
1919	Apr. 21	4.25– 5.25	May 5	3.50– 4.50	June 30	3.00– 4.25
1918	Apr. 22	1.75– 3.00	June 3	.75– 1.50	June 3	.75– 1.50
1917	Apr. 30	2.00– 2.50	June 18	1.00– 1.40	June 18	1.00– 1.40
1916	May 22	1.75	Apr. 30	1.40– 1.60	May 22	1.75

RELATIVE ACREAGE, PRODUCTION, AND CARLOT SHIPMENTS OF FRUITS AND VEGETABLES IN RECENT SEASONS.

Commodity.	Area.			Production.				Shipments Jan. 1 to June 1.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919	1918	1921	1920	1919
	Acres.	*Acres.*	*Acres.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*	*Cars.*
Apples	.....	.....	.....	.....	181,360	131,115	123,735	20,518	16,695	10,758
Cabbage (late)	.....	89,437	55,110	.....	65,660	28,560	43,353	3,848	1,936	3,430
Cabbage (early)	33,265	44,887	15,520	18,960	22,810	6,110	11,432	11,240	12,718	7,062
Cantaloupes	39,595	43,191	36,937	.....	36,413	34,873	16,500	626	475	66
Celery	.....	15,170	13,107	.....	14,643	10,704	.....	6,268	4,097	2,803
Onions	27,657	31,802	36,210	.....	25,127	20,753	22,394	5,186	3,699	4,024
Onions (Bermudas)	14,928	18,556	7,847	5,537	8,642	3,196	6,706	4,561	6,007	3,278
Peaches	.....	.....	.....	.....	72,495	82,630	56,388	1,396	45	328
Potatoes (32 States)	.....	3,929,000	3,952,000	.....	609,813	496,703	679,483	58,099	42,274	55,800
Potatoes (early)	137,119	168,093	122,073	27,028	35,928	25,697	48,900	7,328	4,138	3,007
Strawberries	67,987	55,092	49,707	12,062	8,364	8,241	11,500	8,622	4,442	5,558
Sweet potatoes	.....	1,850,000	1,042,000	.....	187,260	175,675	146,540	5,954	4,748	3,039
Lettuce	.....	15,600	22,357	.....	40,353	27,053	.....	9,197	7,235	4,234
Tomatoes (early)	35,251	37,285	32,993	.....	12,653	10,473	11,180	5,623	3,180	3,973
Watermelons	83,546	82,143	63,708	.....	49,577	37,585	27,500	1,025	18	299
Spinach	12,548	12,815	10,600	.....	.....	1,958	2,642	4,053	2,033	2,606
Total	451,896	6,393,074	5,460,169	63,587	1,371,098	1,101,326	1,208,753	153,544	113,740	110,265

Causes of the recent heavy movement of fruits and vegetables may be inferred from the above table showing acreage, production, and shipments from January to June in 1919, 1920, and 1921. It will be noticed from the last three columns of the table that the total carload movement of these crops has been much heavier the present season. About half the increase as compared with last year may be accounted for by the heavier shipments of old crop apples and potatoes, both of which, as shown in the production column, were very heavy crops in 1920.

With the crops having a long shipping season, the volume of shipments of course depends largely upon the size of the crop the preceding year. Apparently much of the increased movement the past five months has resulted from the heavy carryover from the large crops of 1920. The rest of the increase may be explained partly by the heavy production of some crops, notably strawberries, in 1921, and partly by the earliness of the season which has brought on shipments of such new crops as melons and peaches earlier than the movement of preceding seasons.

Most of the crops this season seem to show a fairly close relation between production and movement. It will be noted, however, that the movement of old potatoes is scarcely heavier than in 1919, although the estimated production from the crop of the 1918–19 season was much lighter. Old cabbage shipments in 1921 also have been less than would have been anticipated from the very heavy crop of the fall of 1920. Early cabbage shipments have been lighter than last year, although production has been very heavy.

The figures indicate and direct reports from producing sections confirm the conclusion that the crops not fully shipped because of low prices, high freight rates, and lack of demand at shipping points include old and new cabbage and, in a less degree, old potatoes and old onions. Production figures for lettuce are lacking, no official estimates having been made, but reports indicate tremendous yields and lack of demand in Florida and some other sections. Production of southern spinach also was far in excess of demand, although shipments were heavy.

Palestine Fruit Growers Form Export Company.

The fruit industry of Palestine is receiving considerable attention, according to the American consul at Jerusalem. An organization known as the Jaffa Orange Growers and Shippers has been formed in Jaffa, Palestine, to encourage the export of fruit and fruit products from the country. Plans for a fruit packing and canning industry at Jaffa are now being prepared. American capital is already interested in the modernizing of the orange industry.

Oranges are the most important fruit of Palestine and for the fiscal year ending Mar. 31, 1920, a total of 647,063 cases, valued at more than $750,000, was exported to foreign countries. A small shipment went to American markets during the current year, but the distance is too great to permit any important development of that trade. English markets are reasonably accessible and will probably prove the most favorable for Palestine oranges. Grapes and apricots contribute appreciable quantities of wine and apricot paste to the export trade.

The leased territory of Kwangtung furnished the chief source of American soybean oil imports during the first four months of 1921, more than 8,000,000 lbs. having been imported from that region during the period mentioned.

CONNECTICUT VALLEY IMPORTANT ONION GROWING SECTION.

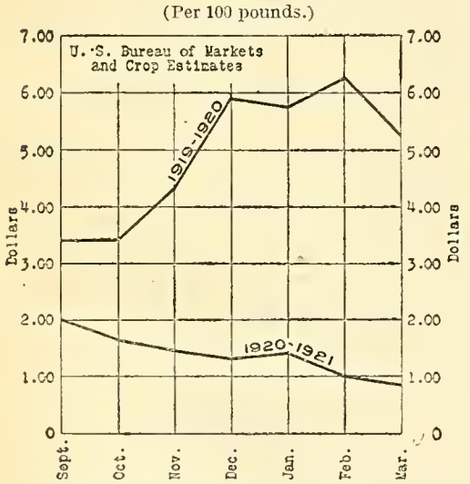
Normally Ships One-Sixth of Entire Onion Crop Movement—Smaller Product on this Year.

The Connecticut River Valley onion section is located in the Massachusetts part of the Valley and is favorably situated in respect to freight costs and labor supply. Substantially the entire carlot movement of Massachusetts is from that section and its volume of 3,832 cars the past season exceeded that of any main crop section except California. Shipments from New York and Ohio were slightly over 3,000 cars each. Nearly one-half the main crop movement of about 21,000 cars the past season was from Massachusetts, New York, and Ohio. The heavy shipments from the Connecticut Valley were a result of a large yield from about normal acreage.

The July and August movement consisted mainly of about 150 cars of onions from sets. The sown crop became active the last of August and reached a weekly volume of about 200 cars the middle of September; then steadily increased to the peak of 335 cars the second week of October. After that time, the decrease was rapid and weekly volume did not often exceed 100 cars after the middle of November. Total for the season was about 1,000 cars more than for the preceding season. The movement began several weeks later than in the preceding year. The carlot movement, when compared with the estimated onion area of 4,000 acres harvested, suggests a commercial yield of nearly one car per acre. About one-half the shipments went to Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. One-fourth went to Boston alone.

Jobbing Range at New York City for No. 1 Sacked Yellow Stock.

(Per 100 pounds.)



Results were disappointing to shippers, notwithstanding the large yield. High costs of all kinds and prices one-third to one-sixth those of 1919–20 far more than offset the larger volume of sales. During the height of the movement in September, October, and November prices for No. 1 sacked yellow stock at shipping points ranged $1 to $1.35 per 100 lbs. f. o. b., compared with $1.10 to $1.60 in western New York and $1.10 to $1.50 for red stock in the main producing sections. Boston and New York, the largest distributing markets for this stock, quoted $1 to $1.75 per 100 lbs., sacked, in October, November, and December, compared with $3 to $6 during the corresponding part of the preceding season. As the decline continued the contrast became greater. In March the two principal markets ranged 50¢ to $1, compared with $5 and $6 in March, 1920. Comparative price movements of Connecticut Valley stock for the two seasons in the New York market are shown on the chart accompanying this article.

The Connecticut Valley onion crop of 1921 is showing a slight decrease in acreage compared with last season, and conditions have been somewhat impaired by poor germination, insect attacks, and dry weather. Shipments of the early crop from sets begin in July.

United States Principal Market for Tomatoes Grown in Bahama Islands.

Tomatoes were grown during the 1920-21 season in the Bahama Islands on approximately 3,000 acres, according to the American consul at Nassau. The total crop was about 67,000 bus. of 50 lbs. each, all of which were marketed in the United States. The crop did not reach expectations because of a continued drought through January, February, and March. It is expected, however, that an equal or larger area will be planted in the coming autumn. A frostless climate and a firm-fleshed juicy tomato which stands transportation well are factors encouraging the tomato-growing industry in the Bahamas.

The tomato can be grown in the Bahamas so as to reach the winter holiday markets in the leading northern cities when prices are at their high point. Ninety days elapse between seeding and picking. Planting begins Sept. 1 and continues unto January. The September plantings ripen for the Christmas markets in New York and Chicago.

Tomato growing in the Bahamas, however, is considered very uncertain. Moreover, it is not considered a paying proposition unless the grower can control his product, including its transportation, straight through to the American buyer and thus secure for himself the high winter prices.

The total imports of soy-bean oil by the United States for the first four months of 1921 amounted to 10,154,289 lbs., of which amount 247,120 lbs. were reexported. The total exports of domestic soy-bean oil during the first four months of 1921 amounted to 1,371,621 lbs.

REVIEW OF PAST HAY SEASON.

(Concluded from front page.)

influence on the market. The large amount of local forage in all sections and the open winter was the next factor of importance which helped to depress the hay market. The decline in grain prices also had a bearish influence so that when hay prices began to decline, consumers and dealers held off buying as long as possible and then bought only in limited quantities for their immediate needs on the supposition that prices would continue to be lower.

The movement of hay to central markets has been very light throughout the year. A survey of the situation just completed by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates indicates that of the marketable surplus of timothy about 80% has now been marketed compared with 30% on Jan. 1 and 60% to 65% on Apr. 1, leaving a surplus of about 20%, a part of which will have to be carried over into the next crop year.

The movement of alfalfa appears to have been a little heavier than that of timothy. Between 85% and 90% is reported as having been marketed to June 15 compared with 40% Jan. 1 and 70% Apr. 1. Only about 75% of the prairie surplus is estimated as having been marketed, which leaves about 25% yet unsold. A larger percentage of the hay in Arkansas, Texas, and Oklahoma has moved to market than in the other prairie producing States. The lightest movement reported is from Missouri, where only 60% is estimated to have been marketed to date. The lighter movement of prairie has probably been caused by the comparatively low market price of that kind of hay.

Considerable hay has been disposed of in or near the sections where grown and has not been shipped to the large markets. Although the crop was an average one in size the receipts at the principal markets have been much lighter than during the previous year.

Receipts of some grades have been so light that in many instances only nominal prices could be quoted even in the larger markets. High freights seem to have been the principal cause of the light movement, but high baling costs and selling charges have also been a contributing factor.

BALING COSTS LOWER.

Reports indicate that baling costs for the present crop will be lower than during the previous season. The average price is now about $3.50 per ton, but in several States the prevailing price is considerably lower than this amount. Baling costs in Michigan range from $2.50 to $2.75 per ton; in Ohio, Indiana, Wisconsin, Iowa, and Minnesota, from $3 to $3.25 per ton; while in Maine the average price is about $4.50 per ton. Baling costs in the Southwest are higher than the average price, ranging from $4 to $4.25 per ton in Arkansas, Oklahoma, and Texas.

Bale-tie manufacturers have reported that the supply of bale ties is adequate for the probable demand at prices from $25 to $40 per ton lower than last season. Although some special freight rates for hay lower than the regular rates have been effective for certain periods from some of the producing sections to the principal central western markets, there has been no general reduction of freight rates. Handling charges in most instances are still at the point to which they were advanced during the period of high prices.

With an estimated production of 100,977,000 tons compared with 108,233,000 tons in 1920, together with the unmarketed surpluses mentioned before, there does not seem to be a basis for any great increase in the market price of hay at least until later in the season. The purchasing power of the southern buyers is still limited; the ultimate cost to the consumer is still high compared with other feeds principally because of high transportation and handling charges; and the consuming demand in cities and in some instances in the other consuming sections is curtailed by the use of motor trucks and tractors. Therefore it seems that any improvement in the market situation probably will have to come along the line of more economical marketing.

Because of the limited demand, the full benefit of any material reduction in freight and handling charges would not be reflected immediately in the prices paid the producer. However, such a reduction would be of great help to the hay market situation generally. A certain proportion of the saving would ultimately appear in the price paid the producer and would probably enable him to market his hay at more satisfactory prices and at the same time make the price to the consumer more in line with the prices of other commodities.

Hay and Feed

HAY MARKETS AFFECTED BY USUAL "BETWEEN SEASON" DULLNESS.

Prices Generally Slightly Lower—Receipts Larger at Markets in Pacific Coast Section.

The usual "between season" dullness now prevails in practically all the principal hay markets of the Central West, East, and South. Receipts are very light and there is but little demand for any but the best grades of the different kinds of hay. All purchases are limited to the immediate needs of the trade. Because of farm work, no material increase in the movement is expected at any of the markets.

Receipts of both grain and alfalfa hay in the west coast markets are increasing and are now equal to the receipts of several of the larger markets in the Central West, as is shown by the accompanying table, which compares receipts in carloads at the principal markets for the weeks ending June 18 and 25.

Cities.	June 25.	June 18.
New York	179	211
Pittsburgh	86	126
Cincinnati	84	139
Chicago	269	218
Minneapolis-St. Paul	77	65
Kansas City	166	110
Atlanta	45	52
Memphis	13	34
Los Angeles	227	274
San Francisco	135	98

Timothy.—New York and other eastern markets are very dull, especially for low grades of timothy which at present constitute the bulk of the light receipts. The best grades are in fair demand at prices quoted in the accompanying price table. Southern markets are very sluggish and in several places the amount of hay moving is not sufficient to establish a price. Local forage is sufficient to supply most of the needs of the local trade.

PRICES UP IN CINCINNATI.

The extremely light movement caused a little better demand in the Cincinnati market and prices advanced about $1.50 per ton during the week. The comparatively heavy receipts at Chicago were well absorbed at steady prices. The expected increase in receipts after corn planting did not materialize and consumers appear willing to buy at present prices. The stockyards took considerable hay during the week at current quotations. Light receipts during the coming week are expected in most of the markets.

Alfalfa.—The demand for alfalfa is very poor at practically every market, as pasturage is good and oats are being cut and fed instead of hay. Recent rains in the Southwest have made the offerings from that section of a poor quality which is hard to sell even at a considerable discount. Kansas City reports some hay on track unsold and on demurrage. Receipts at Omaha and Memphis have been very light but equal to the demand. An increased movement is reported from San Francisco and Los Angeles and prices have declined about $3 per ton during the week.

Prairie.—The prairie market is also very dull, but prices are holding fairly steady. The first car of new prairie was received at Minneapolis during the week which is unusually early for that market. High freights continue to be the ruling factor in the light movement of prairie hay.

Straw.—There was not much change in the general situation in the straw market, but a few price changes were reported for the several markets where prices were quoted as follows: Wheat straw—Philadelphia $17.50, Pittsburgh $13, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $10, Minneapolis $9, Kansas City $9; oat straw—Philadelphia $18, Pittsburgh $12.50, Cincinnati $12, Chicago $11, Minneapolis $10, Omaha $9; rye straw—New York $23, Philadelphia $25, Pittsburgh $14.50, Cincinnati $17, Chicago $13, Minneapolis $10.50.

CARLOAD PRICES OF HAY AND FEED AT IMPORTANT MARKETS JUNE 25.

[In dollars per ton.]

Commodity.	Boston.	New York.[1]	Philadelphia.	Baltimore.	Atlanta.	New Orleans.	Memphis.[1]	Cincinnati.[1]	Pittsburgh.[1]	Chicago.[1]	Minneapolis.[1]	Omaha.[1]	Kansas City.[1]	San Francisco.[1]	Los Angeles.[1]
HAY.															
Timothy and clover:															
No. 1 timothy	.....	28.00	23.00	.....	26.00	31.00	25.00	20.00	20.50	22.00	18.60	.....	[2] 19.00	.....	.....
Standard timothy	.....	27.00	22.00	22.00	24.00	30.00	.....	19.00	17.50	20.00	17.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....
No. 2 timothy	.....	25.00	21.00	21.00	23.00	27.50	23.00	18.50	15.50	18.50	16.00	.....	[2] 15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 light clover, mixed	.....	25.50	20.00	20.00	25.00	.....	.....	18.00	15.00	19.00	16.00	.....	[2] 16.50	.....	.....
No. 1 clover, mixed	.....	22.50	.....	18.00	25.00	.....	.....	16.50	14.00	17.00	15.00	.....	[2] 15.00	.....	.....
No. 1 clover	.....	.....	.....	15.00	.....	.....	.....	[2] 16.00	14.00	16.00	14.50	.....	[2] 14.00	.....	.....
Alfalfa:															
No. 1 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	28.00	28.00	20.00	[2] 18.00	.....	[2] 23.00	[2] 19.00	18.00	[2] 18.00	16.00	18.00
Standard alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	26.00	26.00	18.00	[2] 17.00	.....	[2] 20.00	[2] 17.00	15.00	15.00	14.00	.....
No. 2 alfalfa	.....	.....	.....	.....	24.00	24.00	16.00	[2] 13.00	.....	[2] 17.00	[2] 14.00	11.00	12.50	13.00	.....
Prairie:															
No. 1 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	19.00	16.00	13.00	14.00	.....	.....
No. 2 upland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	15.00	10.50	12.00	.....	.....
No. 1 midland	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	14.00	10.50	12.00	[2] 8.50	.....	.....
Grain:															
No. 1 wheat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	21.00	.....
No. 1 oat	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	16.00	22.00
FEED (bagged).															
Wheat bran:															
Spring	23.75	23.50	22.75	24.00	23.50	.....	.....	19.00	21.50	17.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	24.50	24.00	23.50	26.00	23.50	.....	17.50	20.00	22.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	23.00	.....	23.50	24.00	.....	19.00	21.50	17.00	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	26.50
Wheat middlings:															
Spring (standard)	23.50	23.50	23.00	24.00	27.00	30.00	.....	21.50	21.50	17.00	14.00	.....	.....	.....	.....
Soft winter	.....	.....	29.00	26.00	29.00	.....	.....	25.00	27.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	38.00	.....
Hard winter	.....	.....	24.00	.....	27.00	.....	.....	21.50	28.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hard winter wheat shorts	.....	.....	.....	.....	29.00	.....	20.50	.....	24.00	.....	.....	15.00	16.00	.....	.....
Wheat millrun	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	35.00	38.00
Rye middlings	22.00	.....	20.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	18.00	18.50	.....	12.00	12.00	.....	.....	.....
High-protein meals:															
Linseed	36.00	37.00	35.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	36.00	30.50	27.00	33.00	32.00	.....	.....
Cottonseed (41%)	40.50	.....	39.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	37.00	.....	.....	.....	34.50	32.00	.....
Cottonseed (36%)	38.50	38.00	37.50	.....	.....	36.00	29.50	34.75	36.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00
Peanut (36%)	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	34.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1 alfalfa meal (medium)	.....	.....	.....	28.00	.....	29.00	24.50	27.00	.....	23.50	.....	19.50	19.00	21.00	23.00
Gluten feed	35.28	35.00	31.21	35.00	.....	.....	.....	30.80	31.93	27.50	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White hominy feed	31.00	32.00	30.75	29.50	.....	28.00	.....	27.00	.....	24.00	.....	18.00	.....	.....	.....
Ground barley	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	36.00	.....	26.50	21.00	.....	28.00	.....	[3] 28.00
Dried-beet pulp	29.00	28.50	27.70	26.00	.....	37.00	.....	25.00	25.80	.....	.....	.....	.....	30.00	30.00

[1] Hay quotations represent average of cash sales at these markets. [2] Nominal. [3] Rolled.

DEMAND AND MOVEMENT LIGHT IN SLUGGISH FEED MARKETS.

Weakness in Bran a Feature of the Week—Some Storing Takes Place—Stocks Still Ample.

The increased offerings of wheat feeds especially from southwestern territory had a decidedly depressing effect on feed prices during the week ending June 25. Northeastern and southeastern markets were dull and the trade reports very little improvement in the demand. Little interest is shown in future shipment offerings. Buying and storing of feed by dealers who consider present prices attractive was reported from a few sections.

The late feeding season caused nervousness among holders of feeds in the San Francisco and Los Angeles markets and prices broke sharply. Stocks and receipts were generally good and in excess of requirements.

Wheat mill feeds.—Fairly liberal offerings of bran and middlings by Canadian mills were reported from northeastern markets. Flour middlings and reddog held firm but bran prices were extremely weak in all markets. Declines of $2 to $3 in the price of this commodity were reported from Pacific coast markets. Chicago reports that although bran was offered by northwestern mills at approximately the same figure as that quoted by southwestern mills, $3 more was asked for southwestern brown shorts than for standard middlings. This indicates a better outlet in the southwest for middlings than for bran. In the northeast the demand for middlings was poor and recent importations from Argentina continue to be offered at $18 f. o. b. Philadelphia. Storage stocks and supplies in dealers hands are generally considered larger than usual for this time of the year.

Cottonseed meal and cake.—The demand for cottonseed meal and cake remains quiet and little trading is reported. Brokers report offerings by jobbers at $1 to $1.75 less than is asked by mill agents. Mixed feed manufacturers do not appear interested because in many cases stocks of mixed feeds in storage are greater than they have ever been at this time of the year, while the demand on the whole is far below normal. New crop offerings are expected to be made in the near future. The export demand is poor and shows no signs of improvement.

Linseed meal and cake.—Mill offerings of linseed meal and cake were not urgent, hence the market remained about the same as last week with jobbers shading their prices about $1 per ton below mill quotations. Stocks are fair and the movement light. Omaha reports prices $2 lower than a week ago due to offerings by resellers.

Gluten feed.—Supplies of gluten feed were somewhat reduced in many markets. Prices were unchanged. While the majority of

(Concluded on page 13, column 3.)

Grain and Seeds

WHEAT PRICES FAIL TO RESPOND TO BULLISH REPORTS

Net Price Gains Slight for Week—Crop Deterioration News a Feature—Corn Markets Weaker.

Nervous, erratic grain markets, with wheat leading in the fluctuations, were the rule during the week ending Monday, June 27. Yet prices at the close of the markets on that date showed slight net changes. High point of the week for wheat was on June 24, when Chicago July touched $1.33¼ and September $1.26, an advance of 8¼¢ and 5¼¢, respectively. Over half of the advance was lost by the close on June 27.

The incentive for market activity was bullish crop news. Reports from South Dakota were that heat and drouth were radically cutting down the wheat crop. Later reports were that the drouth-stricken area had extended into North Dakota and covered a large part of the southwestern quarter of that State.

The high temperatures were recently broken in Kansas and Oklahoma by heavy rains, but returned on June 27 with renewed force. Floods were reported in parts of those States. Harvest over a large area in Kansas was delayed as a result of the heavy rains, and this was a market factor, as it meant a delay in the movement of new wheat.

GERMANY BUYS WHEAT.

Some wheat export business was reported during the week. The largest sales were credited to Germany. That country was said to have bought 2,000,000 bus. in the United States on 90 days' time through English and Dutch banks.

But the market failed to respond in an energetic manner to the bullish news. Profit-taking sales, which were in evidence on every advance, discouraged the bulls. Then, too, country offerings of wheat have shown an increasing tendency as harvest has progressed. This indicates heavier receipts at all markets in the near future, unless general rains check thrashing operations.

Net price changes in the futures markets for the week ending June 27 were as follows: Chicago July wheat 3¼¢ higher and July corn 2¢ lower, September wheat 3½¢ higher and September corn 2¢ lower; Minneapolis July wheat 2¢ lower; Kansas City 2¢ higher; and Winnipeg 7¾¢ higher.

Closing prices on June 27 were as follows: Chicago July wheat $1.28¼ and July corn 61½¢, September wheat $1.23¾, and September corn 61¾¢; Minneapolis July wheat $1.29 and September $1.29; Kansas City July wheat $1.18⅝; and Winnipeg $1.81¾.

MINNEAPOLIS CHANGES RULES.

Trading began in September wheat in the Minneapolis market early in the week under the amended rules of that grain exchange. As a result of a vote of the members of the grain exchange the contract grade was changed and a big penalty was placed on No. 3 wheat if it should be tendered on contracts made in the futures market. No. 1 Northern wheat is now the contract grade, but No. 1 Dark Northern is deliverable at 2¢ premium, No. 2 Dark Northern at 1¢ discount, No. 2 Northern at 2¢ discount, and No. 3 Dark Northern may be delivered at 18¢ under No. 1 Northern and No. 3 Northern may be delivered at 20¢ under.

The tendency under the amended rules will be to raise the average price of the September future in that market. Trading in September started at 4¾¢ under July, but at the close of the market on June 27 there was no difference, both futures being at $1.29.

Cash wheat in the Chicago market underwent a slight change as compared with the future. On June 27 No. 2 Red sold at 9½¢ to 10¢ over July, compared with 10¢ to 11¢ on June 13, and No. 2 Hard sold at 13¢ to 14¢ over July, compared with 12¢ to 13¢ on June 13.

The visible supply statement, issued on June 27, showed a decrease of 1,220,000 bus. of wheat during the week. This brought the total down to 10,060,000 bus., compared with 24,034,000 on June 13.

An unofficial estimate of wheat and flour exports from North America from July 1, 1920, to June 24, 1921, gave the total as 432,000,000 bus., compared with 271,000,000 in same period last season.

BETTER FLOUR DEMAND REPORTED.

Minneapolis at the close of the week reported an improved flour demand and a good demand for the better qualities of wheat. Light-weight wheat, however, was in very poor demand and hard to sell except at a great sacrifice. Choice No. 1 Dark Northern ranged 45¢ to 58¢ over Minneapolis July. The higher price was an advance of 6¢ for the week. Regular No. 1 Dark Northern sold at 20¢ to 35¢ over July, No. 2 Dark Northern 15¢ to 25¢, and choice No. 2 Dark Northern 30¢ to 40¢ over Minneapolis July.

Kansas City reported on June 27 that No. 2 Dark Hard Winter was selling at 7½¢ over the July future in that market. This was a decline of 3½¢ in the premium for the week. Mill and export demand for wheat was reported as fair to good.

The corn market was not active. Sentiment appeared to be bearish, yet there was a hesitancy among operators about becoming aggressive on the bear side. Chicago reported over 500,000 bus. sold to go into terminal elevators, yet it was also said that 3,000,000 bus. is under charter at Chicago to go out soon after July 1. Country offerings of corn to arrive were moderate. Crop news was generally favorable, yet the prolonged dry period in the great surplus corn States has been attracting attention. The corn crop will be watched very closely and if the drouth continues much longer it will become a bullish factor in the market.

The visible supply statement showed an increase of 1,087,000 bus. for the week, making a total of 24,830,000, compared with 3,372,000 a year ago. An unofficial report on the exports of corn from July 1, 1920, to June 24, 1921, gave the total as 49,390,000, compared with 4,025,000 bus. in the same period last season.

An official statement on the Italian wheat crop estimated the crop now being harvested at 168,000,000 bus., compared with 141,000,000 harvested last year. The latest estimate is 12,000,000 less than an estimate issued about a month ago. An official estimate of the exportable surplus of wheat remaining in Argentina gave the total as 80,000,000 bus. Since Jan. 1 Argentina has exported 45,300,000 bus. of wheat. Corn exports from that country have amounted to 33,600,000 bus.

Tuesday, June 28.—There was a bad break in all markets to-day as follows: Chicago July wheat 9¢ and July corn 3¢; September wheat 6½¢ and corn 2½¢; Minneapolis July wheat 9½¢ and September 9½¢; Kansas City July wheat 10¾¢ and Winnipeg 6¼¢. Bullish news was disregarded. Traders were bearish and sold the market down.

GRAIN PRICES.

Daily Average of Cash Sales at Certain Markets. Week ending Friday, June 24. (Cents per bushel.)

WHEAT.

		Sat.	Mon.	Tue.	Wed	Thr.	Fri.
CHICAGO.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	.....	.....	156¾	159	.....	164½
Hard Winter	No. 1	145½	141½	140	144¾	.....	148½
	No. 2	142½	139½	137½	.....	.....	.....
Red Winter	No. 1	.....	.....	138½	140½	141½	.....
	No. 2	140	137	137	.....	140	143
	No. 3	138½	.....	133	.....	.....	140½
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Dark Northern Spring	No. 1	177	171	162	163	164	168
	No. 2	167	161	154	158	159	157
	No. 3	146	141	137	144	146	147
	No. 4	139	129	126	133	130	129
Northern Spring	No. 1	169	157	.....	166	.....	.....
	No. 2	.....	136	.....	150	168	143
	No. 3	134	132	137	135	134	.....
	No. 4	128	.....	122	.....	123	.....
KANSAS CITY.							
Dark Hard Winter	No. 1	150	139½	137	139	140	144
	No. 2	149¾	139½	137½	139½	140	145
	No. 3	151	140	137½	139⅜	141	147
	No. 4	135	138	136	139	139	146¾
Hard Winter	No. 1	138	128¾	127⅜	129⅝	130½	132½
	No. 2	136½	127¾	127¾	130½	130¾	133
	No. 3	135⅝	128	125¾	132	126⅝	129½
	No. 4	133⅜	124⅜	123½	132	129	135
Red Winter	No. 1	133⅜	126	126	.....	128¾	129
	No. 2	132	126	124½	127	127⅜	.....
ST. LOUIS.							
Red Winter	No. 1	138½	137	140	147	150	150
	No. 2	137½	135½	138½	144¼	150	146
	No. 3	135	133½	.....	.....	138½	.....

CORN.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	63	62½	62½	63	62	62½
	No. 2	62¾	62½	62½	63	62	62½
	No. 3	62	61¾	61½	62½	.....	61½
Yellow	No. 1	62¾	62½	62½	63	62	62½
	No. 2	62¾	62¼	62½	63	62	62½
	No. 4	.....	60½	61	60	.....	.....
Mixed	No. 1	62½	61¾	62	62¾	61¾	61¾
	No. 2	62½	61¾	62	62¾	61¾	61¼
	No. 3	61¾	61	61½	62½	61	61
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Yellow	No. 1	53	52½	52½	55	53½	53½
	No. 2	52½	52	53	54¼	52¾	52½
	No. 3	.....	51	51½	.....	52	51
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 1	61	60	61⅜	61½	61	61½
	No. 2	60⅜	60	61	61½	60⅜	61
Yellow	No. 1	58	56½	57⅜	57½	56½	57
	No. 2	57½	57	57	57	56	56
Mixed	No. 1	57½	.....	56	56	59	.....
	No. 2	56⅝	56	56	56	55¾	55½
	No. 3	56	.....	55½	55	55	53
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	63	63½	64½	64½	64½	64
	No. 2	62½	.....	63½	64½	61	.....
Yellow	No. 1	62½	63½	63½	.....	62½	.....
	No. 2	62	62	63	63	62½	62
	No. 3	61	.....	.....	62	.....	61

OATS.

CHICAGO.							
White	No. 1	37¾	37⅜	38	39½	38¼	38¾
	No. 2	37¾	37⅜	38	39½	38¼	38½
	No. 3	37	36¾	36¾	38¼	37	37½
	No. 4	35½	34¼	35	36½	35½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
White	No. 2	35½	.....	34½	36	35½	35¼
	No. 3	34¼	34¼	33⅜	35	34½	35
	No. 4	34	34	33¼	34¼	34	34¼
KANSAS CITY.							
White	No. 2	39	.....	37½	.....	37⅜	.....
	No. 3	37½	37	36½	.....	37	37
ST. LOUIS.							
White	No. 1	39	.....	38	.....	38	38½
	No. 2	38½	37½	37¼	38¾	38	38
	No. 3	37½	37½	37½	38	37¼	38
	No. 4	37	36½	36½	37½	36½	37½

RYE.

CHICAGO.							
No. 2		124¾	119½	121⅜	121	124½	.....
MINNEAPOLIS.							
Western rye	No. 2	124	116	113	119½	116½	119

Daily Closing Prices of Futures.

CHICAGO.							
Wheat	July	128½	124¾	128½	128½	130⅜	130¾
	Sept.	123½	120½	123	122½	123¾	123¾
Corn	July	63½	62⅞	63⅞	66¾	62⅞	62⅝
	Sept.	64½	63⅜	64⅞	64⅛	63½	62¾
Oats	July	38⅛	37⅝	38¼	39	38⅜	38¼
	Sept.	39¾	39½	40⅜	40⅜	40⅛	40
KANSAS CITY.							
Wheat	July	121	116⅞	119½	120½	121½	121
	Sept.	115¾	113⅜	116¾	115⅜	117	116½
Corn	July	57	56⅞	57½	56⅞	56¼	55½
	Sept.	60	59⅜	60⅝	59⅜	59⅜	58¾
Oats	July	37¼	36½	37¼	37½	37	37
	Sept.	37⅜	37½	38½	39⅛	38⅜	38½

GRAIN EXPORTS.

Wheat inspected out under American grades only. Flour not included.

(Thousands of bushels, i. e., 000 omitted.)

	Wheat.	Corn.	Oats.	Barley.	Rye.
Week ending June 25:					
Atlantic ports[1]	1,073	605	50	48	371
Gulf ports[2]	3,155	189	9	.....	.....
Pacific ports[3]	.....	.....	.....	423	.....
Total	4,228	794	59	471	371
Previous week	6,124	1,328	98	334	415
July 1, 1920, to June 25, 1921	268,708	40,367	3,929	21,235	35,093

[1] Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Portland, Me., and Newport News.
[2] New Orleans, Galveston, Texas City, and Port Arthur, Tex.
[3] Seattle, Tacoma, Astoria, Portland, and San Francisco.

Canary Seed Surplus in Australia Totals 1,000 Tons.

A report from Australia dated May 6 places the production of canary seed in that country this year at 2,000 tons, 1,000 tons of which is available for export to other countries.

The Queensland Government has agreed to finance the growers in the formation of a pool to market their canary seed. Under the pooling system the farmers are expecting to receive $75.28 per ton, $29.48 per ton of which may be advanced to each grower upon delivery of seed to the central pool. The U. S. currency values stated above are based on the rate of exchange on June 27.

Seed Imports Small During Week.

The arrivals of imported seed during the week ending June 25 were as follows: At New York—2,200 lbs. of red clover and 170,500 lbs. of crimson clover from Germany, 22,400 lbs. of rye grass from Great Britain, and 3,000 lbs. of vetch from Russia; at Baltimore—11,000 lbs. of white clover, 33,000 lbs. of vetch, and 209,000 lbs. of clover from England.

Seed Crop Notes from Sweden.

A report from Sweden states that farmers are expected to leave only a minimum acreage of clovers and grasses to be harvested for seed, and the trade is looking forward to higher prices next season. The prospective production of turnip and rutabaga (Swede turnip) seed has been adversely affected by the hot weather and insect injury.

WORLD WHEAT CROPS WATCHED

(Concluded from front page.)

will have no wheat to export from the present harvest, according to unofficial reports upon which the grain trade places reliance. The cause is partly ascribed to unfavorable weather during the season of sowing, but more largely to a small acreage. The latter is a condition with which the grain trade must reckon in the future; for, according to unofficial but seemingly trustworthy reports, the peasants prefer to grow forage crops rather than wheat.

A new situation exists in Rumania regarding land control, which places the choice of crops largely in the hands of the peasants, according to the reports referred to. Before the war the proprietors had 48% of the arable land at their disposal, but now have only 8%, because "agrarian reforms" have given most of the land to the peasants. The future of Rumania as a wheat producer is therefore uncertain, but during the next 12 months the importers of western Europe have little to hope for from that country.

The crop of France is giving the importers some concern. If the crop should fall as far below an average yield per acre as some unofficial reports indicate, the additional importations made necessary by this condition will draw heavily upon the world's reserves; that is, unless Canada should harvest the enormous total recently estimated. But in any event a short crop in France will mean increased competition for the reserves of the exporting countries.

DROUGHT HURTS FRENCH CROP.

The condition in France that is causing concern regarding the crop is lack of sufficient rainfall. Rains about the middle of May greatly benefited crops of all kinds, but unofficial reports from different sources tell of serious drought conditions since. One report said that the streams are lower than they have been for several years. This condition, when it has obtained, in our own wheat surplus States, has indicated a moderate or a small yield. The area in wheat in France this season is, however, estimated to be 1,064,000 acres greater than last year, which will partly offset the shortage in yield. The condition of the crop on May 1 was officially reported as 74%.

Imports of wheat into France during the present crop year have been heavy. Net imports during the first eight months of the present crop year beginning Aug. 1 have totaled 64,000,000 bus. The imports for March, the last month for which figures are available, were 5,700,000 bus. Allowing 5,000,000 bus. a month for the following four months, the total net imports for the crop year will be 84,000,000 bus. During the calendar year 1919 the net imports were 86,000,000 bus.; in 1918 they were 72,000,000, and in 1917, 87,000,000.

The 1920 crop in France, totaling 230,000,000 bus., was the largest since 1914. Adding to this the 84,000,000 bus. imported to Aug. 1 next, the total available supply will have been 314,000,000 bus. This rather closely approaches the average annual prewar available supply, which was 350,000,000 bus. This total includes bread, seed, and carry over.

COTTONSEED MEAL AND CAKE

(Concluded from front page.)

forage and feed were the causes of the poor demand.

Stocks in dealers' hands are larger than is usual at this season of the year. This may be explained by the fact that considerable quantities were purchased last fall and winter with the expectation that the customary early spring demand would result in materially higher prices.

Enormous quantities were purchased on declining markets. In fact available figures show that while the consumption of manufactured feedstuffs was very light during the past feeding season, 139,699 tons more of both cottonseed cake and meal were shipped from mills during the 10-month period ending May 31, 1921, than during the same period of 1920. As exports decreased 4,755 tons during the same time shipments to the interior were 144,454 tons more, or in round numbers about 5,000 cars.

While stocks at mills on May 31, 1921, were 132,458 tons less than on May 31, 1920, stocks of seed held were 83,394 tons more, that is, 130,471 tons. It is estimated that this amount is sufficient to manufacture approximately 60,000 tons of cake and meal.

The export demand at present is negligible, and with the expectation of new crop offerings within the next two months a scarcity is not looked for unless unexpected situations, such as a brisk export demand or an extremely dry summer, develop.

WEEKLY FEED TRADE REVIEW

(Concluded from page 3.)

the mills were asking $34.71 delivered Philadelphia rate points a few offerings at $31.21 without the usual guarantee were made by the trade. Offerings for quick shipment are scarce as mills appear well sold up except for July shipment. The movement was fair.

HOMINY DECLINES $1 PER TON.

Hominy feed.—Hominy feed was dull and prices declined $1 per ton. The demand was very slow. Prospects for the corn crop are fine, and the good pasturage in most sections has materially affected the inquiry for this feed. No increase in the demand is looked for unless excessively hot weather burns the pastures. Stocks and offerings are good and the movement light.

Alfalfa meal.—The alfalfa meal demand was light and offerings are becoming freer, due to the fact that western mills were quoting new crop meal for next week's shipment. No. 1 old crop Colorado meal was offered at $23.50 and new crop irrigated Kansas meal at $22.50 in the Chicago market. No. 2 meal is generally quoted $3 to $4 less than the No. 1 meal. There is a decided lack of interest among buyers because many expect to purchase their requirements at lower prices as soon as new crop meal is moving in larger volume.

Beet pulp.—The inquiry for beet pulp remains extremely light, and an immediate revival of the demand is not expected by the trade. Canadian pulp is offered at $28.50 in New York, while $30 is the nominal price for domestic pulp in that market. Stocks in warehouses in Buffalo are about 2,800 tons.

Canadian Wheat Acreage for This Year Increased—Conditions Excellent.

The total area sown to wheat in Canada for the harvest of 1921 is placed at 18,654,000 acres, according to preliminary estimates issued recently by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Last year's final estimate was 18,232,000 acres, and the average of the five years 1915–1919 was 16,343,000 acres. The estimate for fall wheat is 709,000 acres, and the area under spring wheat totals 17,945,000 acres.

The total area sown to oats is placed at 15,295,000, a decrease of 4% from last year. There is also a decrease of 4% in barley, the area being 2,456,000 acres. Rye, sown to 698,150 acres, shows an increase of 7%. The area sown to hay and clover is estimated at 10,545,000 acres, an increase of 2%. Alfalfa shows a decrease of 3% and potatoes a decrease of 6%.

Conditions were excellent in the prairie Provinces, the great spring wheat region of western Canada, during May and the first half of June, and prospects for wheat are more favorable than in any year since 1915. The estimated area under wheat in the prairie Provinces is 17,419,000 acres.

Cotton

SPOT AND FUTURE PRICES SLUMP TO NEW LOW LEVELS.

Average Price of Middling at Ten Designated Markets Touches 9.98 Cents on June 20.

The drastic slump in prices for both spot cotton and future contracts which took place during the last days of the week ending June 18 was followed by another severe break on Monday, June 20, when the average price of Middling cotton touched 9.98¢ per lb., the lowest average for the season. On the same day the closing prices for July future contracts at New York and New Orleans were 10.67¢ and 10.15¢, respectively. During the remainder of the week prices remained relatively steady with some slight advances occurring and the close of the week found the price of spot cotton about ¼¢ below and future contracts only a few points below the closing prices of the previous week. The average closing price of Middling on June 25, as determined from the quotations of the 10 designated spot markets, was 10.15¢ per lb., compared with 10.37¢ at the close of the previous week and 39.81¢ for the corresponding day in 1920.

The decline in prices for future contracts for the week ranged from 1 point for July contracts at New Orleans and December contracts at New York, to 20 points for July contracts at New York. July future contracts on the Liverpool Cotton Association closed at 7.49d. per lb. on June 24, compared with 7.81d. at the close of the previous week and 23.87d. for the corresponding day in 1920.

Spot sales decreased considerably during the week. Sales at the 10 designated spot markets totaled 40,057 bales compared with 53,627 bales the previous week and 20,449 bales for the corresponding week in 1920. (Sales for 1920 exclude Dallas.)

Commercial reports indicate that the decline in prices for raw cotton during the week was reflected in a weakening of prices for some lines of cotton goods and that the demand for practically all kinds of cotton goods continued inactive.

Closing Future Prices for June 25 and for the Corresponding Days in 1920 and 1919.

Month.	New York.			New Orleans.		
	1921	1920	1919	1921	1920	1919
July	11.04	36.20	33.34	10.76	36.06	33.65
October	11.95	33.03	33.32	11.51	32.71	32.70
December	12.54	31.85	33.20	11.97	31.60	32.50
January	12.62	31.25	33.00	12.13	31.04	32.46

Cotton Movement and Exports from Aug. 1 to June 24.

[Information from commercial sources.]

	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Port receipts	6,228,801	6,653,656
Port stocks	1,600,316	937,620
Interior receipts	7,218,695	6,996,633
Interior stocks	1,339,017	988,406
Into sight	10,789,846	11,709,405
Northern spinners' takings	1,870,715	2,853,350
Southern spinners' takings	2,518,653	3,221,666
World's visible supply of American cotton	4,504,480	3,538,523

Exports for the week ending June 24 amounted to 127,843 bales compared with 99,531 bales the previous week and 36,460 bales the corresponding week in 1920; the total exports from Aug. 1 to June 24 amounted to 4,906,670 bales compared with 6,165,831 bales in 1919–20. The exports so far this season are 20.4% less than those for the corresponding period last season.

SPOT COTTON QUOTATIONS.

Price of Middling spot cotton for June 25, and the commercial differences in price between Middling and other grades of American Upland cotton at each of the 10 markets named, together with the total number of bales sold during the week ending June 25, in each of the markets, as reported to the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates.

	Norfolk.	Augusta.	Savannah.	Montgomery.	Memphis.	Little Rock.	Dallas.	Houston.	Galveston.	New Orleans.	Average.
White Standards:	*On.*[1]	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*	*On.*
Middling Fair	150	250	125	225	225	250	250	200	350	175	220
Strict Good Middling	100	200	100	175	175	200	200	150	250	150	170
Good Middling	50	100	75	125	125	150	125	100	150	100	110
Strict Middling	25	50	50	75	75	75	50	50	50	50	55
Middling	10.00	10.13	10.25	9.50	10.50	10.00	9.60	10.25	10.80	10.50	10.15
	Off.[1]	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*	*Off.*
Strict Low Middling	100	75	75	100	100	125	125	100	75	100	98
Low Middling	250	175	175	200	200	250	250	200	200	225	213
Strict Good Ordinary [2]	350	275	250	300	350	350	350	300	300	325	315
Good Ordinary [2]	500	400	350	400	450	450	425	400	400	425	420
Yellow Tinged:											
Good Middling	50	Even.	50	50	Even.	50	50	50	50	50	40
Strict Middling	150	100	150	150	100	125	150	150	150	100	133
Middling [2]	250	200	250	250	150	250	250	250	250	250	235
Strict Low Middling [2]	400	300	375	350	300	350	350	400	350	350	353
Low Middling [2]	500	400	475	450	400	450	450	500	500	425	455
Yellow Stained:											
Good Middling	225	175	225	225	100	200	200	250	250	300	215
Strict Middling [2]	325	275	325	325	200	250	300	350	350	350	305
Middling [2]	450	450	425	450	250	400	400	400	450	400	408
Blue Stained:											
Good Middling [2]	275	225	275	275	100	250	300	300	300	325	263
Strict Middling [2]	375	325	375	375	200	350	350	400	400	375	353
Middling [2]	475	425	475	500	250	450	450	500	500	425	445
Sales for week, bales	1,666	2,434	2,195	66	3,075	529	13,094	9,877	3,227	3,894	[3]40,057

[1] The differences are stated in terms of hundredths of a cent per pound. By "On" is meant that the stated number of points is to be added to the price of Middling, and by "Off" is meant that the stated number of points is to be subtracted from the price of Middling.

[2] These grades are not tenderable on future contracts made subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended, on the future exchanges at New York and New Orleans.

[3] Total sales in the designated markets.

Exports of American Cotton From Aug. 1 to June 24

To—	1920–21	1919–20
	Bales.	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,635,533	2,975,410
France	523,979	546,822
Germany	1,046,563	445,025
Italy	486,830	456,930
Japan and China	512,745	924,109
Other countries	701,020	817,535
Total	4,906,670	6,165,831

Premium Staple Cotton.

A fair demand for premium staple cotton is reported at both New Orleans and Memphis. Some of the sales reported in these two markers were as follows:

	Cents.
New Orleans:	
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$12\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	$14\frac{3}{4}$
Good Ordinary, $1\frac{1}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	$7\frac{1}{2}$
Memphis:	
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	10
Low Middling, full $1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	$8\frac{1}{2}$
Strict Middling, $1\frac{1}{16}$ to $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	12
Middling, $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	13
Strict Middling, full $1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	18
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $1\frac{5}{8}$ ins	23
Strict Middling to Good Middling, $1\frac{5}{8}$ to $1\frac{3}{4}$ ins	25

The average premiums quoted in the New Orleans and Memphis markets for the staple lengths specified are stated below for Middling cotton based on Middling short staple at $10\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. at both New Orleans and Memphis on June 25, 1921, and $39\frac{3}{4}$¢ per lb. at New Orleans and 40¢ per lb. at Memphis on June 26, 1920.

Length.	New Orleans.		Memphis.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Points.	*Points.*	*Points.*	*Points.*
$1\frac{1}{16}$ ins	75	650	Even.	450
$1\frac{1}{8}$ ins	350	2,525	350	2,650
$1\frac{3}{16}$ ins	700	3,750	650	4,950
$1\frac{1}{4}$ ins	.....	4,500	950	6,000
$1\frac{5}{16}$ ins	.....	.....	1,150	.....
$1\frac{3}{8}$ ins	.....	.....	1,350	.....

The latest quotation received for Pima American-Egyptian cotton is 31¢ per lb. for No. 1 and No. 2 grades, f. o. b. New England mill points. A year ago Pima cotton of No. 2 and No. 3 grades was quoted at $1.25 per lb. at Boston.

Telegraphic advices indicate that Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton for prompt delivery is quoted at $32\frac{1}{2}$¢ per lb. for the grade Fully Good and 24¢ for the grade Good Fair on c. i. f. terms landed at Boston or New York. A year ago the quotations for Egyptian Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Fully Good on the same terms were $1.28½ per lb. for prompt delivery and $1.13½ per lb. for November–December delivery, and for Sakellaridis cotton of the grade Good Fair, $1.08½ per lb. for prompt delivery and 98¢ for December–January delivery.

Stocks of Government-Classed Cotton at Future Markets.

Inspected cotton, Government-classed, in warehouses at the ports of New York and New Orleans on June 24, and on the corresponding day in 1920 of the grades tenderable on future contracts made on the exchanges in those markets, subject to section 5 of the United States cotton futures act, as amended:

Grade.	New York.		New Orleans.	
	1921	1920	1921	1920
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Middling Fair	.....	1	3	9
Strict Good Middling	230	11	268	197
Good Middling	1,148	156	3,222	1,375
Strict Middling	19,037	444	18,886	3,487
Middling	49,315	2,071	29,616	5,008
Strict Low Middling	41,788	5,646	17,378	4,865
Low Middling	10,049	2,281	6,669	3,998
Good Middling Yellow Tinged	4,236	95	2,951	248
Strict Middling Yellow Tinged	3,408	263	2,918	365
Good Middling Yellow Stained	34	1	4	5
Total	132,245	10,939	81,915	19,469

Total stocks of cotton, all kinds, on June 24, at the port of New York were 153,795 bales, and for the corresponding day in 1920, 38,955 bales; at the port of New Orleans, 467,000 bales; and for the corresponding day in 1920, 319,716 bales.

Stocks of American Cotton June 24.

	1921	1920	1919	1918
Liverpool	689,000	785,000	346,000	105,000
Manchester	77,000	140,000	45,000	7,000
Continent	472,000	463,000	249,000	121,000

Stocks of Egyptian Cott on at Alexandria on June 24.

	Bales.		Bales.
1921	265,000	1919	295,000
1920	95,000	1918	247,000

COTTONSEED PRICE QUOTATIONS.

Week Ending June 18.

City.	Car lots.	Wagon lots.
	Per ton.	*Per ton.*
Charlotte, N. C.	.....	$22.50
Greenville, S. C.	.....	20.00
Kershaw, S. C.	.....	20.00
Manning, S. C.	$25.00	.....
St. Matthews, S. C.	20.00	18.00
Laurens, S. C.	18.00	15.00
Atlanta, Ga.	28.00	25.00
Augusta, Ga.	23.00	20.00
Montgomery, Ala.	25.00	.....
New Orleans, La.	16–18.00	.....
Memphis, Tenn.	24.00	20.00
Greenville, Miss.	25.00	20.00
Fort Smith, Ark.	18.00	15.00
Little Rock, Ark.	20.00	16.00
Houston, Tex.	21.50	20.50

British Spinners Use American Cotton.

American cotton averaged 79% of the total amount of cotton delivered from all countries to spinners in Great Britain from Aug. 1 to Apr. 1 each year since 1912. The total quantities of cotton imported by Great Britain from Aug. 1 to Apr. 1 of each cotton year since 1912 and the proportion of American cotton taken is shown in the following table:

Aug. 1 to Apr. 1—	Received from all countries.	Received from America.	
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Per cent.*
1912–13	3,159,701	2,535,329	80
1913–14	3,128,179	2,396,670	77
1914–15	2,476,354	2,011,225	81
1915–16	1,546,586	1,249,763	81
1916–17	2,701,668	2,053,328	76
1917–18	1,795,927	1,378,286	77
1918–19	2,257,781	1,751,254	78
1919–20	2,603,819	2,097,464	81
1920–21	2,832,579	2,300,387	89

During the period from Aug. 1 to Apr. 1 of the past three years about 55% of the world's cotton consumption was American cotton. The proportion of American cotton consumed in all the mills of the world from Aug. 1, 1918, to Apr. 1, 1921, is shown in the following table:

	Aug. 1, 1920–Apr. 1, 1921.	Aug. 1, 1919–Apr. 1, 1920.	Aug. 1, 1918–Apr. 1, 1919.
	Bales.	*Bales.*	*Bales.*
Great Britain	1,250,000	2,053,000	1,378,000
America	3,396,000	5,415,000	4,915,000
Continent	1,978,000	1,559,000	993,000
Japan and Mexico	343,000	635,000	470,000
Total	6,976,000	9,653,000	7,756,000

Increase in East Indian Hemp Exports.

There was an increasing demand for East Indian hemp during the year 1919–20, and shipments during that period from Calcutta amounted to 55,367,648 lbs., according to the American consul at that port. This was a considerably larger total than any previously recorded. Compared with the year 1918–19 the increase amounted to 85%. Exports to the United Kingdom advanced from 20,022,016 lbs. to 34,279,840 lbs., while Belgium and France returned to the market, taking 8,631,840 lbs. and 7,759,472 lbs., respectively. Shipments from Calcutta to the United States declined from 4,425,008 lbs. to 1,643,152 lbs. during the year.

World's Cotton Production Estimated at 19,595,000 Bales.

The world production of cotton for the year 1920–21, according to figures compiled by the U. S. Bureau of Markets and Crop Estimates is estimated as follows in bales of 500 lbs. gross (478 lbs. net): United States, 13,366,000; India, 2,976,000; Egypt, 1,251,000; China, 1,000,000; Russia, 180,000; Brazil, 100,000; Mexico, 165,000; Peru, 157,000; all others, 400,000; total for world, 19,595,000 bales.

Attempt to Grow Long Staple Cotton in Mexicali Unsuccessful.

At the time of planting the 1920–21 cotton crop, several American consumers of long staple Egyptian or Pima cotton tried to stimulate the cultivation of the long staple variety of cotton in the Mexicali district of Lower California by means of extensive advertising, guaranteeing of prices, and offers of financial assistance to planters, reports the American consul at Mexicali.

Although 130,000 acres were planted to the short staple varieties, operators were slow to attempt raising a new product on an extensive scale. Hence only a small acreage, about 200 acres all told, in widely scattered areas was planted to long staple cotton from which was gathered a crop of 59 bales, valued at $16,241, exclusive of seed.

It is claimed that the yield of only a quarter of a bale to the acre is due to general indifference manifested by the planters to an experimental crop. Not one of the experimenters will plant long staple cotton next season, though a small quantity will be "volunteered" from the roots of last year's crop.

Egyptian Cotton Exports Revive.

There was a revival in the cotton exports from Egypt during the month of March, both in comparison with the preceding months of the current year and the corresponding month of last year, reports the American consul at Alexandria. The total export of cotton from Egypt during March amounted to 46,580,292 lbs., of which amount Great Britain took 16,798,133 lbs. and the United States 11,210,285 lbs. The exports during the corresponding month of 1920 amounted to 32,920,371 lbs., of which amount the United States took 11,337,673 lbs. and Great Britain 11,277,189 lbs.

The total export of cotton from Egypt during the first three months of 1921, amounting to 104,376,492 lbs., were still more than 50% below the exports of the corresponding period of 1920, when 220,610,808 lbs. were exported. During this period in 1921, the United States received 18,302,526 lbs., compared with 98,750,322 lbs. during the corresponding period of 1920. The United Kingdom, on the other hand, received 45,202,905 lbs. during the first three months of 1921, compared with 83,312,955 lbs. during the first three months of 1920.

To Limit Egypt's Cotton Acreage.

It has been reported, according to the official journal of the Manchester Cotton Association, that the Egyptian council of ministers, in response to requests from virtually all the provincial councils, proposes to extend for a further two years the law limiting areas sown with cotton to one-third of each owner's holding. The effect of this law will be to establish triennial rotation, which is advantageous both to the yield and the quality of the cotton.

Italy and Czechoslovakia Enter into Trade Agreement.

An agreement signed between Italy and Czechoslovakia on Mar. 23, 1921, for the purpose of facilitating the import and export trade between the two countries became effective on Apr. 15, according to the American consul at Rome.

The object of the agreement is to be attained by designating lists of commodities which may be reciprocally imported and exported by both countries in spite of the fact that at the present time the importation or exportation of such commodities is forbidden. The agreement also establishes quarterly quotas for certain goods while for others the quantities to be exported or imported are unlimited. All shipments made under the terms of this agreement must be accompanied by a certificate of origin.

The articles which, under the agreement, are to be exported from Italy to Czechoslovakia are mostly agricultural products, although a considerable number of manufactured articles are included also. The exportation of all these commodities is limited, however, with the exception of unpolished rice, which can be sent into Czechoslovakia from Trieste in unlimited quantities. Practically all of the goods which Italy authorizes to be imported from the Republic of Czechoslovakia are manufactured products with the notable exception of 20,000 tons of sugar.

Food Situation in Czechoslovakia Shows Improvement.

The minister of food supply has just made the announcement that the long-drawn-out crisis in the food situation of Czechoslovakia has at last come to an end, reports the American consul at Prague. If climatic conditions continue favorable, it is expected that the coming harvest will not only supply all the needs of the home market but that large quantities of barley and oats will be available for export.

Oleomargarine Admitted Into Canada for Another Year.

The Canadian Government will continue to allow the importation of oleomargarine for another year, reports the American consul at Kingston. In preceding years the greatest opposition to this measure came from the farming and dairy industries. At this session there was little opposition from those sources.

Oleomargarine is considered by all nations as a legitimate article of commerce. During the time that it has been sold in Canada it has proved to be a boon to a large number of people, especially during the period of high-priced butter.

Crop Prospects Better in Mexico.

Crop prospects in Mexico, which were beginning to cause some concern, are looking much better as a result of the recent rains, reports the American commercial attaché at Mexico City. The planting of grains and beans has been resumed.

New Flour Mill in Chile.

A report from the American embassy in Santiago, Chile, states that an English importing firm is building a flour mill at Tacahuano with a daily capacity of 120,000 lbs.

Foreign Markets

POTATO IMPORTS FROM DENMARK UNLIKELY THIS YEAR.

Exports Handled Through Export Association—Producers Control 95% of Production.

The exportation of potatoes from Denmark during the past few years has become an important part of that country's foreign trade and considerable interest has been manifested in the United States recently as to the prospects of importing potatoes from Denmark.

A few years ago and during 1920 Danish growers were able to ship considerable quantities of potatoes to the American market profitably on account of very low freight rates. At present, however, unless potatoes reach a very high price level, or Danish exchange takes a very heavy drop, there is little possibility of many potatoes being exported to the United States from Denmark during the coming season, reports the American Agricultural Trade Commissioner at London.

Potato Production Estimated.

The total production of potatoes in Denmark during 1921 is expected to amount to about 47,766,300 bus., according to the Danish Foreign Office Journal. This compares with a production of 43,886,200 bus. during 1920, 53,086,700 during 1919, and 40,605,000 bus. during 1918. The Danish Foreign Office estimates that almost 22,046,000 bus. of the 1921 crop will be available for stock feed, industrial purposes, and the export trade. The Danish Farmers' Cooperative Potato Export Association is reported to hold contracts for the exportation of about 10,067,673 bus. of potatoes during 1921.

It was not until the World War that Danish potatoes developed into an important factor of foreign trade, the Danish potato export trade having increased from 1,837,000 bus. in 1918 to 4,501,000 bus. in 1919 and 7,348,600 bus. in 1920. The chief markets for Danish potatoes are found in central Europe, the other Scandinavian countries and England. Recently Denmark has been attempting to establish a market for her surplus production in the United States. During 1920 Denmark shipped 812,090 bus. of potatoes to this country, the first large shipments since 1914. This amount also far exceeded the prewar shipments to this country for any particular year.

During the past few years two potato organizations have been formed in Denmark, one by the growers and one by exporters. These organizations are engaged in increasing production by the application of more scientific methods of cultivation and in developing a larger foreign market by centralizing the output available for export and by enforcing strict inspection before the potatoes leave the country. The export association buys from the producers and is assisted in its inspections by specialists appointed by the Danish department of agriculture. The growers' association has about 35,000 members who report annually the quantities they will produce for various purposes. It is estimated that the latter organization now controls more than 95% of the export production.

Exports of Canadian Wheat Shipped Through the United States in Bond.

According to statistics furnished by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, 48,371,125 bus. of Canadian wheat were shipped through the United States in bond for export to foreign countries from Oct. 1, 1920, to May 31, 1921. The exports for each month are given in the following table. No shipments were reported for July, August, and September, 1920.

Date.	Bushels.
1920.	
October	398,482
November	7,384,734
December	11,984,856
1921.	
January	10,423,290
February	6,642,019
March	5,609,961
April	3,747,239
May	2,180,544
Total	48,371,125

Statistical returns on these shipments are not made by the Customs Service until after the wheat has been exported from the United States. Bonded shipments are not included in the official trade statistics either as imports or exports. In this connection, it may be well to bear in mind the difference between exports of Canadian wheat shipped through the United States in bond and Canadian wheat that is exported as "foreign" wheat, as described in The Market Reporter for June 4, page 368.

IMPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS AND DAIRY SUBSTITUTES DURING MAY.

Imported from—	Butter and butter substitutes.	Cheese and cheese substitutes.	Condensed and evaporated milk and cream.	Casein.
	Pounds.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Czechoslovakia	.....	19,410	.....	.....
Denmark	34,901	.....	537	.....
France	.....	400,970	.....	.....
Italy	.....	87,410	.....	.....
Netherlands	440	26,317	82	.....
Norway	.....	2,413	.....	.....
Spain	.....	8,316	.....	.....
Switzerland	.....	46,108	.....	.....
United Kingdom	.....	2,156	3,513	.....
Canada	19,296	7,996	2,680,260	20,080
Nicaragua	.....	1,700	.....	.....
Mexico	.....	254	.....	.....
Argentina	.....	857,816	.....	1,996,556
Brazil	.....	3,086	.....	.....
Venezuela	.....	5,170	.....	.....
New Zealand	.....	555	.....	.....
Totals:				
May, 1921	54,637	1,469,677	2,684,392	2,016,636
May, 1920	1,710,519	2,307,554	702,811	5,082,167

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS, OLEOMARGARINE, AND EGGS DURING MAY.

Destination.	Butter.	Oleomargarine.	Cheese.	Eggs.	Milk.		
					Condensed.	Evaporated.	Powdered.
EUROPE.	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Dozens.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*	*Pounds.*
Belgium	.....	.....	17,619	.....	63,000	137,200	.....
Denmark	.....	.....	40,514	.....	.....	.....	.....
France	.....	.....	8,088	3	37,300	28,500	318
Germany	125	.....	10,193	.....	306,647	290,492	116,206
Gibraltar	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	17,200	.....
Italy	.....	.....	.....	.....	10,500	5,000	15,020
Malta, Goza, and Cyprus Island	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	45,600	.....
Poland and Danzig	.....	.....	.....	.....	220,080	.....	.....
Sweden	.....	.....	75,025	.....	.....	23,600	.....
Turkey in Europe	.....	.....	.....	.....	2,800	9,600	.....
United Kingdom	.....	.....	1,020,406	110,371	166,167	959,538	.....
Jugoslavia and Albania	.....	.....	.....	.....	4,800	.....	.....
NORTH AMERICA.							
Bermuda	10,948	6,446	2,509	2,343	21,796	10,513	.....
British Honduras	4,337	4,150	5,350	120	6,222	9,905	24
Canada	156,030	82,725	384,885	163,348	1,632	192	652
Costa Rica	3,232	.....	1,920	.....	14,250	10,415	50
Honduras	13,734	.....	8,860	5,486	27,796	6,135	139
Panama	14,547	8,380	4,237	8,889	15,335	317,550	394
Mexico	119,903	3,104	142,148	763,019	144,157	302,005	3,105
Newfoundland and Labrador	3,400	.....	1,400	.....	23,200	52,800	1,000
Barbados	17,460	20,000	220	60	4,147	.....	.....
Jamaica	7,027	6,700	20,726	510	71,181	6,750	.....
Trinidad and Tobago	72,925	500	4,551	.....	38,478	4,070	.....
Other British West Indies	11,983	25,495	7,004	.....	12,044	4,985	80
Cuba	73,510	.....	123,217	1,711,766	2,995,968	251,997	638
Virgin Islands	9,726	2,050	5,950	120	10,533	8,004	.....
Dutch West Indies	400	3,900	.....	.....	1,974	11,942	165
French West Indies	23,800	.....	172	.....	4,980	.....	.....
Haiti	20,740	1,200	2,830	.....	420	2,400	.....
Dominican Republic	16,867	5,620	10,583	.....	73,013	5,180	.....
SOUTH AMERICA.							
Argentina	.....	.....	4,000	.....	24,000	.....	.....
Brazil	.....	.....	.....	.....	15,236	24,000	.....
Chile	.....	.....	73	.....	2,820	11,375	618
Colombia	748	.....	903	.....	8,448	6,062	190
British Guiana	2,500	.....	170	.....	3,930	11,350	.....
Peru	29,780	.....	526	.....	1,650	29,910	3,403
ASIA.							
China	14,776	.....	22,971	.....	410,208	106,075	1,230
Chosen	576	.....	210	.....	40,800	6,000	.....
British India	.....	.....	46	.....	42,642	337,040	.....
Straits Settlements	.....	.....	.....	.....	102,000	97,854	.....
Dutch East Indies	.....	.....	12	.....	12,600	128,402	.....
French East Indies	1,200	.....	.....	.....	21,000	6,900	.....
Hongkong	730	.....	10,229	.....	121,584	53,920	.....
Japan	3,364	962	2,180	.....	201,510	20,507	.....
Turkey in Asia	840	.....	600	.....	.....	14,400	321
Philippine Islands	6,000	30	13,141	.....	364,776	118,350	.....
AFRICA.							
British South Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	8,400	2,950	.....
French Africa	.....	.....	.....	.....	960	7,314	.....
Other countries	5,910	500	8,605	4,831	13,668	7,227	1,049
Total: May, 1921	647,118	171,762	1,962,073	2,770,791	5,674,652	3,511,209	144,632
Total: May, 1920	886,552	979,567	4,408,948	2,118,006	32,482,841	13,293,772	160,707

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